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'FRIENDSHIP-84' EXERCISES BEGIN IN POLAND

LD271933 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] In accordance with the training program, an allied exercise, "Friendship-84," has begun in the western and northwestern part of Poland. [sound of gunfire]

Subunits are ready for their battle tasks, deployed in the standby area. Awaiting decisions, artillery crews, communications and tank crews of the Soviet Army, the National People's Army of the GDR, and the Polish Armed Forces are performing last-minute tasks, readying their equipment. Decisions have now been worked out at the headquarters and command posts, first orders have been broadcast by radio.

In this area of the open-air training ground subunits simulating the activities of the enemy units have prepared their defense posts. For them this is an important element of tactical training too. [continuous sound of firing] Artillery bombardment in preparation for the attack has begun. Now the armored and mechanized subunits are entering the battlefied, deployed in fighting formations. [more sounds of firing]

The tank crews and infantry are supported by helicopters which use their on-board weaponry to disable enemy defensive posts. Having completed their task the attacking subunits began the pursuit, preparing for combat deep within the defense area. This part of the exercise will go on until late in the evening. Under the cover of night, crossing of a deep water obstacle will begin.

USSR, PPR SAILORS VISIT GDR NAVAL ACADEMIES

AU231029 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] Stralsund (ADN) -- On Tuesday delegations of the Soviet and Polish Naval Forces were welcomed for the traditional friendship visit at the Karl Luebknect Naval Academy on the occasion of the week of comradeship-in-arms. The guests came from the M.V. Frunze Academy in Leningard and the Heroes of the Westerplatte Academy in Gdynia. During the several day visit they will be informed about training possibilities and will meet with students and officers who are teachers. They will meet with working people from enterprises and LPGs.

On the same day comrades-in-arms from the USSR and the PPR visited the Walter Steffens Naval School of the GDR Navy.

HUNGARIAN PEACE COUNCIL MEETS; SZUROS SPEAKS

Meets in Budapest

LD271544 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] The National Peace Council held a meeting in Budapest today. Endre Papp reports from the National Assembly building.

[Papp] Miklos Barabas has been elected the new secretary general of the organization. Also at today's session Barna Sarkadi-Nagy, the current secretary general who had earlier been appointed deputy chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, was relieved of his post in the Council. The former secretary general remains a member of the Presidium of the National Peace Council.

Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, was present at the session. In his contribution he called attention to the fact that in a policy of confrontation, Hungary, as a small country (?can) lose more than larger countries. The Central Committee secretary emphasized that while the international situation has sharpened as a result of the missile deployment, a warlike situation has not yet developed. The strategic position of Hungary has not made necessary the deployment of strategic or theater missiles on her territory.

The National Peace Council heard a report on last year's work. Among this year's tasks it has decided to convene a National Peace Council conference in the fall whose task will be, among other things, to assess the 5-year activity of the Hungarian peace movement, adapt its new program and reelect its leading bodies.

Szuros Address

LD280047 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The National Peace Council held a meeting today. MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros analyzed the opportunities for our country:

[Begin Szuros recording] While we are, of course, aware of the universality of peace and of the cause of peace, we also know that we Hungarians have our own important place in this struggle, in this big march. And in our judgement, the Hungarian peace movement is properly representing the interests of the Hungarian people.

Together with the universal characteristics, it is also a Hungarian speciality that Hungary, as a small country, may lose more than the bigger countries as a consequence of confrontation politics and of the tension in international life.

It is primarily because of the world economic crisis, but also in many respects because of international circumstances that in the last 10 years our country has lost materially more than in World War II.

At the same time we also know that while the leading great powers have a dominating role in international life, the role of small countires is also increasing in the interest of creating an atmosphere of trust and in working out initiatives and compromises. This must urge us to take part in the management of international affairs with great activity and initiative.

It is also a kind of Hungarian speciality -- this has been mentioned also by Barna Sarkadi-Nagy -- that although we have strong and reliable allies, Hungary today is still at the crossroads of armies on the march, on the border of two world systems, and it is well known that our people lost much and suffered greatly in both world wars.

The two world wars are an eternal reminder for Europe. World War II ended nearly 40 years ago; we are going to commemorate this anniversary widely because of the lessons and experiences. [end recording]

Matyas Szuros said in connection with the missile deployment:

[Begin recording] Along with the United States, the governments of the receiving countries are also responsible for the deployment.

At the same time we also see that the receiving countries continue not to identify fully with U.S. policy. In many respects they have a vested interest in a return to detente, in the maintenance of political dialogue, and in the search for opportunities of agreement. The high level meetings which took place at the funeral of Comrade Andropov point to this, the Honecker-Kohl meeting among them, and also the Budapest visit by Margaret Thatcher.

In the peace struggle, it is expedient to take into account these circumstances, too, in our policy. Along with the relations and the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, our country serves with its special means the realization of the coordinated foreign political aims of the socialist community and the representation of our own foreign political interests.

Together with the change of the international situation and with the increase of tension, naturally, the peace movement is also changing in a considerable measure. After NATO's December 1979 two-track resolution, the peace movement and the antiwar movement had a boom unseen before in West Europe, in East Europe, in the United States, and in other parts of the world.

The basis of the boom is the common realization that there is very little chance for survival in the event of nuclear confrontation.

It is a favorable circumstance for the Hungarian peace movement and for the entire Hungarian people that the movement is not against the party and the administration, but that it has identical aims with them and it is motivated by identical interests and perceptions. These are aims to fight for which does not mean the abandonment of a kind of independence. On the contrary, this is a manifestation of our people's high-level political conscience.

We think that the National Peace Council, the Hungarian workers and fighters of the cause of peace reacted properly and in time to the manifestations of a mass demand to act for peace. [end recording]

After the speeches the National Peace Council accepted the report and the work plan for this year. It decided to convene a National Peace Council conference for the autumn, which will evaluate the 5-year activity of the Hungarian peace movement, accept the movement's new program, and reelect its leading bodies. At the end of the session the new secretary-general, Miklos Barabas, was elected with one vote against him. Istvan Fodor was coopted as a member of the Presidium and was entrusted with acting as the secretary of the National Peace Council.

Remarks on East-West Relations

LD280221 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] [Announcer] Next, comment: Addressing the session in Budapest today of the National Peace Council, Mr Matyas Szuros, a secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, reviewed international political tendencies and developments also affecting the work of the Hungarian peace movement. For International Newsroom, Charlie Coutts summarizes some of the main points raised and discussed by Mr Szuros.

[Coutts] In his opening remarks Mr Szuros, a secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party with responsibility for international affairs, said that the unfavorable phenomena of increased tension in international affairs might prove to be a long-lasting tendency. This was because (?imperialist) circles in the United States and other Western countries had embarked on a policy of prolonged confrontation and, through the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, had initiated a new phase of the arms race. Different local conflicts and the world economic crisis were other factors contributing to the deterioration of international conditions.

Mr Szuros noted that a prime objective of the United States and of the allied NATO countries was that of gaining military superiority over the socialist countries. However, he added, Western armaments would not be allowed to upset the global balance of forces. The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty countries were determined to safeguard their legitimate security interests, if necessary by taking effective countermeasures.

At the same time, Mr Szuros emphasized, there was no imminent danger of war, although as a result of deployment the military balance could only be maintained at a higher level of armaments. This undoubtedly caused, and could cause, increased tension. The socialist countries, he said, did not regard the process of missile deployment as irreversible. They supported negotiations and agreement on the basis of equality and equal security.

The installation of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, he said, had not only military but political implications. Naturally, those Western countries accepting American missiles on their territory had to assume a share of the responsibility for the deployment. However, not all these countries had fully identified themselves with the policies of the U.S. Administration [words indistinct] and are interested in continued dialogue and detente. This was also reflected in a series of consultations in Moscow at the time of the funeral of President Andropov as well as by the talks in Budapest by Britain's prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Mr Szuros spoke in positive terms about the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building and Disarmament in Europe. It was an important forum of East-West contacts, he said, and might contribute to an improvement of the international atmosphere. Nevertheless, he felt, the talks in Stockholm would be long and difficult because, while the socialist countries regarded the conclusion of political agreement as the main objective in Stockholm, the NATO countries gave priority to military-technical considerations.

Noting the continuity of Soviet foreign policy following the death of President Andropov, Mr Szuros said that this included the peace policy (?which) while preserving the military balance of power showed that the Soviet Union was ready for talks on the basis of equal security about reducing tension and stopping the arms race. Mr Szuros expressed the Hungarian (?society's) welcome and support for this Soviet policy, as well as its determination to strengthen friendship between the two countries and peoples.

Discussing Hungarian foreign policy, he emphasized Hungary's active participation in the realization of the socialist countries' coordinated foreign policy objectives and Hungary's interest in extending and consolidating cooperation within the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance. Hungary was equally ready for dialogue with the industrially advanced capitalist countries about the safeguarding of peace and strengthening of security, as well as the extension of mutually advantageous bilateral relations. These were all aspects of policy that could help more understanding in the current tense international situation.

POLAND'S KONARSKI SEES NEED FOR GENERAL DETENTE

PM271611 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 23 Feb 84 p 20

[Harald Hamrin report: "Poland Wants To Go Further"]

[Excerpt] Concrete military confidence-building measures -- for example, advance warning of military exercises and invitations to military observers -- could grow from a general improvement in the international situation. On the other hand measures of this sort cannot lead to a relaxation of tension in the international climate.

This was said by Ambassador Wodzimierz Konarski, Poland's chief delegate at the Stockholm conference, at a press conference yesterday. Here there is a "political and philosophical difference" between East and West in their views of how the conference should organize its work, Konarski said. "The Western view is diametrically opposed to that of Poland and the Warsaw Pact countries," he said.

For example, while the West wants to discuss detailed military confidence-building measures, the East wants first to lay a firm foundation of detente through a non-aggression treaty.

"I would like to remind you that the confidence-building measures on which we agreed in the Helsinki agreement of 1975 were the result of the international situation which prevailed then," Konarski said: "That situation was characterized by detente and by good relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, between West and East. We would like to apply the same philosophy today."

To try in the present situation of "tension, indeed, even crisis" in the relations between East and West to link the work of the Stockholm conference immediately to "detailed, technical, and military" questions would in Konarski's view be very difficult.

"Instead we propose some larger-scale political-military steps which in themselves are confidence-building and which could improve relations between East and West," he said. "This might be able at a later stage to improve the chances of the Stockholm conference's tackling the technical-military questions."

BRITTSCHE: PENTAGON POLICY, LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR

DW280703 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Heinz Brittsche repsonse to listener's letter in the "Radiosprechstunde" program]

[Text] There have been no loud slogans recently from Washington about limited nuclear war and about how a nuclear war can be won, something that was repeatedly stated in past years. The recent annual report to Congress by Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger in connection with the 1985 fiscal year even contains the following amazing sentence: Since there can be no winner in a nuclear war, we have no other choice but to maintain an absolute nuclear deterrence.

At a first glance, this statement contradicts a 27 October 1981 statement by Weinberger in which he said: It is a simple fact that some nuclear weapons could possibily be used in a war that has been waged so far only in the European theater. That same year, Weinberger stated the following to a foreign policy council: If deterrence should fail, we must be able to win.

Has Weinberger possibly changed his basic attitude? Has he finally discarded the strategy of a nuclear first strike -- the decapitation strategy; that is, an attack on the political and military headquarters of the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact states? Has he realized the insanity of waging nuclear war that should only jeopardize the existence of mankind? Has he realized that the first use of nuclear weapons by the United States would in any event lead to nuclear suicide?

If that were the case, the world could breathe a bit easier because, as is known, reason is the best way toward improvement. However, in this case nobody should fool himself. In the annual Pentagon report for the 1985 fiscal year, the statement about the impossibility of winning a nuclear war is practically canceled a few sentences later where it is stated: If deterrence does not work, it is important to conduct peace under conditions that are favorable to us and our allies.

The report also says that the Pentagon's plan must take the fact into consideration that war could expand to other theaters. Then follows a list of requests for new nuclear, as well as conventional, weapons systems that is longer than ever before. The Pentagon wants to increase last year's record arms budget by 18 percent, to an amount far in excess of $300 billion. The deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles is described as a well-considered measure and is to be continued. The first use of nuclear weapons remains a valid part of NATO doctrine.

Thus, those statements from Washington which appear more peaceful and directed at defense must be considered to be election year propaganda to calm those people who are concerned about peace; such statement do not provide any insight into the real situation. Whoever refuses to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, tries to avoid a mutual renunciation of force, strives for military superiority in the conventional as well as nuclear fields, and even wants to use outer space to destroy the balance on earth to make it possible for the United States to win a nuclear war, is obviously following the old adventurous course and clinging to dangerous strategies, although they certainly are not formulas for victory. Wshington really cannot win a nuclear war. If the men ruling there would finally provide some tangible evidence of a change -- namely, through a change in their arms policy -- the people would be able to say that it is not yet too late for reason.

UN CHIEF PEREZ DE CUELLAR CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting With Filipov

AU271747 Sofia BTA in English 1707 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 27 (BTA) -- Today Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations Organisation.

In a friendly talk they discussed questions pertaining to the international economic cooperation and socio-economic situation in a number of regions in the world.

Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar made a positive assessment of Bulgaria's assistance being rendered to the developing countries in their economic and techno-scientific development.

This afternoon at a ceremony in the University of Sofia, the Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar was proclaimed an honorary doctor of the "Kliment of Okhrid" University of Sofia.

Talks With Zhivkov

AU271049 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations Organization, who is paying an official visit to our country, at the Boyana Residence this morning.

In a friendly talk they discussed topical issues of the international situation and, above all, questions concerning consolidating peace and international security, as well as the participation of the United Nations in discussing and resolving these questions. The meeting was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

Dinner Speeches

AU271745 Sofia BTA in English 1656 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 27 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, gave a dinner for Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, the secretary general of the United Nations Organization.

In his dinner speech Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized that today, almost four decades after World War II, humanity is at a fateful crossroad -- should it continue to follow, pushed by the most militaristic and reactionary forces of the world, the path leading to a devastating nuclear conflict, or should it listen to the voice of reason and thus not permit that an end be put to its life and civilization. He stressed: "We, Bulgarians, have made an explicit choice -- we say 'no' to war and confrontation, 'no' to the further exacerbation of the international situation, 'no' to the arms race, 'no' to solving outstanding issues from the position of power politics.

Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out that the U.S. deployments of new nuclear missiles -- against the wish of the European nations -- resulted in a drastic deterioration of the political climate, in a still higher level of military confrontation and in an enhanced danger of a world nuclear war.

He stressed that the socialist countries cannot dismiss the U.S. and NATO attempts to gain military superiority and are compelled to undertake defensive counter-measures.

Mr Todor Zhivkov noted that even in the current tense international situation there can be identified opportunities for a serious, businesslike and efficient discussion and solution of the global problems, this demanding not just preparedness but also a strong feeling of responsibility. The East-West confidence should be restored, efficient measures undertaken for reducing the threat of a nuclear war and for bringing down the level of military confrontation both in Europe and throughout the world. The adoption of the Warsaw Treaty proposals could represent one of the first steps along the path of reducing tension.

Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized the serious concern with the hot-beds of tension in various areas of our planet. These hot-beds, and this is particularly valid for the situation in the Middle East, may turn into a detonator for the fatal nuclear catastrophe. "We", he said, "highly appreciate the efforts of the United Nations Organisation to settle the existing conflicts. But we also know very well who stands in the way, who blocks the adoption of prompt and efficient measures in the Security Council for a just and lasting settlement of outstanding problems".

Mr Zhivkov underlined Bulgaria's support for the desire of the developing countries to set up a new international economic order. Touching on Bulgaria's foreign policy, he emphasized the paramount importance of seeing the noble idea of nuclear-weapon-free Balkans materialized.

Holding in high esteem the role and possibilities of the United Nations Organisation for the maintenance of international peace and security, Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that Bulgaria will continue to invest its constructive share in the Organisation's activity, will assist enhancing its efficiency.

"The process of deterioration of the situation should be halted", Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar stressed. He emphasized the need to render every assistance and backing to the resolutions and decisions of the Security Council, that every state or group of states makes efforts to revive the collective security system provided for in the UN Charter.

Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar pointed out that the inequality between the developed and the developing countries continues to increase. I hope, he added, that the socialist countries, in accordance with the recent CMEA communique, will render an ever greater assistance and backing to the developing countries.

The UN Secretary General stressed: "During my extremely interesting though brief stay in Eastern Europe, I was impressed with the desire of the peoples and governments in this area for a more secure and permanent peace. General is the desire to maintain the process of peaceful construction. This statement may sound banal but it speaks of a basic reality in today's international situation, which should not be overlooked by any government".

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS 27 FEB

AU271053 Sofia BTA in English 0927 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 27 (BTA) -- The Syrian delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party headed by Mr 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, deputy secretary general of the party, left the country this morning.

During their week-long visit here the guests had talks with a delegation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, headed by the Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Milko Balev.

Mr 'Abdallah al-Ahmar was received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP CC and State Council president.

The delegation had meetings also with the chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, Mr Pencho Kubadinski, Politburo member of the BCP CC and with the chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, Mr Petur Dyulgerov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the BCP CC. The two parties signed a 1984-1985 cooperation plan.

POLISH PRON DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA 27 FEB

AU271113 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] A delegation of the provisional National Council of the Polish Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth arrived in our country this morning at the invitation of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front National Council. The delegation is headed by Marian Orzechowski, secretary general of the National Council, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

The guests were greeted by Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front National Council, and by secretaries of the National Council.

[Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 1830 GMT on 27 February adds: "After laying a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgiy Dimitrov, the PRON delegation visited the BCP Central Committee and the Bulgarian (?National Agrarian Union)."]

Kubadinski-Orzechowski Talks

AU271439 Sofia BTA in English 1400 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 27 (BTA) -- An official delegation of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Revival of Poland led by its Secretary General Prof Dr Marian Orzechowski, a candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, arrived here today.

The purpose of the visit is exchange of experience between the Patriotic Movement and the National Council of the Fatherland Front and discussing the possibilities for extending their cooperation.

Today the guests began talks with a delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front by its Chairman Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

Mr Pencho Kubadinski and Prof Dr Marian Orzechowski emphasized that Bulgaro-Polish relations were developing very well. They expressed their conviction that the visit of the Polish delegation would make a contribution to consolidating the two countries' relations and cooperation.

Zhivkov Receives Delegation

AU271940 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 27 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received the delegation of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Revival of Poland, led by Mr Marian Orzechowski, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP).

Touching on the relations between the two fraternal socialist countries, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized that now ever more favourable conditions are being created for their enrichment. He stressed that the Bulgarian people welcome the positive changes in Poland, which is in the interest of the entire socialist community.

The head of the Polish delegation pointed out that the enormous experience of the most popular socio-political organisation in Bulgaria will help the Patriotic Movement for National Revival to unite all the progressive forces in the country. Mr Marian Orzechowski made Mr Todor Zhivkov familiar with the tasks being solved by the Patriotic Movement now in organizing elections for municipal and voivodship people's councils in Poland.

ARMY POLITICAL ADMINISTRATOR MITKOV AT MEETING

AU271114 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] The 12th National Conference of the Movement for Cultural Activities within the Armed Forces opened at the Sofia People's Army Club today.

On the eve of the national party conference, the participants in the Army conference assessed their work in a thorough analysis. The acting presidium includes Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Georgi Yordanov, as well as Lyubomir Pavlov, head of the BCP Central Committee Cultural Department; Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, chief of the People's Army Main Political Administration; and Dr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the Committee of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, as well as representatives of creative arts unions and cultural institutions, and chairmen and secretaries of the garrison committees for cultural activities.

Angel Todorov, people's cultural worker, chairman of the Central Commission for Cultural Activities within the Armed Forces, also attended. The conference continues its work this afternoon.

FILIPOV, POPOV SPEAK AT VARNA INDUSTRIAL MEETING

AU272014 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] On 27 February in Varna Comrade Grisha Filipov attended a meeting dealing with the achievements and tasks of further intensifying shipbuilding, the heavy chemical industry, diesel engine construction, and the sea fleet. Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, spoke at the meeting. Comrade Grisha Filipov also spoke and dwelled on the main aspects of achieving complex intensification of the branches that have a decisive role in developing the national economy.

DYULGEROV COMPARES ANTONOV, DIMITROV TRIALS

AU271833 Sofia BTA in English 1735 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 27 (BTA) -- "It is not enough to want peace, you must be fighting for peace" -- these words of Dimitrov's are equally urgent today, emphasized Mr Petur Dyulgerov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP [title as received] and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. At a solemn meeting to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov's release from the Nazi prison after his Leipzig trial victory, he touched on the lessons of this historic event.

Mr Dyulgerov pointed out that at the trial Dimitrov "pointed mercilessly clearly to the end of a barbarous political regime already at the dawn of its power, raised high the banner of proletarian internationalism and ardently appealed to peoples to fight against the rising fasicism."

In his paper Mr Dyulgerov stressed that "without the allout characteristic of fascism and the Leninist elucidation of the programme tasks of the worker's movement, without the idea of broad uniting and mobilization of all-fascist forces, the world worker's and communist movement would not be marching forward."

The speaker noted that in today's tense situation the reactionary circles in the West have launched a crusade against the socialist system, resorting, like their Nazi predecessors, to all sorts of falsifications, slanders and provocations. One of them is the "unprecedented in scale and insolence campaign against Bulgaria and socialism" around the papal assassination attempt. Half a century after the Leipzig trial, "based on the false testimony of an assassin-neofascist, an innocent citizen of our country is accused." "As a people and a state we will not become reconciled with this. We shall be fighting both for Antonov's freedom and to unmask the instigators and organizers of this provocation and campaign," Mr Petur Dyulgerov emphasized.

LEADERS ATTEND OKRUG ACCOUNTABILITY ELECTIONS

AU242040 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 and 2000 GMT on 24 February reports in its regular newscasts the presence of leaders at several okrug-level BCP organizations accountability-election conferences and the reelection of first secretaries of those party committees, as follows:

From the 1830 GMT newscast: Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, attended the 12th accountability-election conference of the Sofia Okrug party organization. Nikolay Dyulgerov was reelected first secretary of the Sofia Okrug party committee.

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended the accountability-election conference of the Turgovishte Okrug party organization. Ivan Gruev was reelected first secretary of the Turgovishte Okrug party committee.

Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, attended the accountability-election conference of the Lovech Okrug party organization. Petur Balevski was reelected first secretary of Lovech Okrug party committee.

Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, attended the accountability-election conference of the Ruse Okrug party organization. Petur Petrov was reelected first secretary of Ruse Okrug party committee.

From the 2000 GMT newscast: Yordan Yotov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, attended the accountability-election conference of the Shumen Okrug party organization. Georgi Nachev was reelected first secretary of Shumen Okrug party committee.

Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, attended the accountability-election conference of the Kurdzhali Okrug party organization. Georgi Tanev was reelected first secretary of the Kurdzhali Okrug party committee.

Stanish Bonev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, attended the accountability-election conference of the Sliven Okrug party organization. Velichko Petrov was reelected first secretary of the Sliven Okrug party committee.

Emil Khristov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended the accountability-election conference of the Khaskovo Okrug party organization. Stoyan Stoyanov was reelected first secretary of Khaskovo Okrug party committee.

OFFICIALS AT MUSICAL WORKERS CONGRESS, CONFERENCE

AU252100 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 19 to 25 February, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Yordan N. Yotov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, attended the opening of the 10th Congress of the Bulgarian Musical Workers Union in Sofia (1830 GMT 20 February). Yotov is also reported to have attended the commissioning of the production of a new model of truck in Shumen (1400 GMT 23 February).

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended the opening of the 10th Congress of the Bulgarian Musical Workers Union in Sofia (1830 GMT 20 February). Yordanov is also reported to have attended the opening of painter Uzunov's exhibition in Sofia (1830 GMT 22 February).

Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, attended the opening of the 10th Congress of the Bulgarian Muscial Workers Union in Sofia (1830 GMT 20 February).

Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended the opening of the 10th Congress of the Bulgarian Musical Workers Union in Sofia (1830 GMT 20 February). Mikhaylov is also reported to have attended the opening of painter Uzunov's exhibition in Sofia (1830 GMT 22 February).

Kiril Zarev, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a conference of the employees of the Ministry of Finance held in Sofia (1000 GMT 22 February).

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN RADIO, TELEVISION COOPERATION -- Stefan Tikhchev, chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television, and Bayardo Salmeron Chavez, Nicaraguan ambassador to Bulgaria, today signed a working cooperation plan between the Committee for Radio and Television and the Sandinist System for Television and the Corporation of the National Radio. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 9 Feb 84 AU]

SEMINAR ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE -- Sofia, Feb 10 (BTA) -- Specialists from 27 states read thirty seven reports at the five-day seminar on methods and ways of researching and evaluating of sites for final conservation of radio active waste from the nuclear plants. This initiative, organized by the International Agency for Atomic Energy with assistance from the Bulgarian Ministry of Raw Materials and Energy Resources, ended here today. At this meeting there were proposed various criteria for elimination or approval of sites and there was proposed also an amount of necessary researches to qualify and assert a site. Only low radioactive waste from the "Kozlodui" atmoic plant is conserved in liquid form, in reservoirs, which are absolutely safe and are within the boundaries of the plant. Working is going on on the question of developing technologies for their preservation in hard state in loess terrains. [Excerpts] [Sofia BTA in English 1426 GMT 10 Feb 84 AU]

DOYNOV BIEA HONORARY CHAIRMAN -- Sofia, Feb 10 (BTA) -- Today there was a session of the board of managers of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association [BIEA]. The association's 1983 activity was reported and the main task for this year outlined. My Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, was elected honorary chairman of the association. Mr Ivan Pekhlivanov was elected its chairman. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1932 GMT 10 Feb 84 AU]

ECONOMIC SESSION WITH SPAIN -- Madrid, Feb (BTA corr) -- The fifth session of the Bulgaro-Spanish Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation ended here today. The co-chairmen of the commission signed a document on its work. Concrete possibilities were specified as well as forms of cooperation, for the expansion of the commercial and economic relations between Spain and Bulgaria in the sphere of mechanical engineering, the electronic industry and electrical engineering, in chemistry, metallurgy, the light, the food and the tobacco industries, and in the cooperation between the bank institutions. It was stressed at the session that unexplored possibilities do exist for the expansion of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 16 Feb 84 AU]

STANISHEV MEETING WITH PANAMANIAN -- Comrade Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, met with the visiting (Luther Thomas), member of the Politburo and secretary of the Panama People's Party Central Committee. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere they briefed each other on the tasks of their parties and governments and discussed prospects for bilateral relations. Certain topical issues of the communist and workers movement and of the international situation were discussed. It was pointed out that the aggressive policy of American imperialism in Central America and the Caribbean represents a real danger threatening the peace and security of the peoples in that area and throughout Latin America. Solidarity with the Latin American peoples struggling against reaction, fascism, and imperialism, and for freedom and social justice was expressed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 21 Feb 84 AU]

DYULGEROV IN LOVECH -- An extended plenum of the Lovech Okrug Trade Unions Council with the participation of the Trade Unions Secretariat and the chairmen of the central specialized committees and of the country's okrug trade union councils has been held in Lovech. Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, highly appraised the experience, initiative, and creative explorations of the working people of Lovech Okrug. The plenum approved a working program for 1984-86 aimed at securing practical measures for further intensifying the activity of the trade union organs and organizations in their work for developing economic democracy in the working collectives. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 17 Feb 84 AU]

RESULTS OF STROUGAL'S VISIT TO INDIA, BURMA

Toast at Rangoon Dinner

AU271251 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Feb 84 p 7

[Speech by Premier Lubomir Strougal at dinner given in his honor by U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, on 23 February in Rangoon]

[Text] We have come to your beautiful country from the heart of Europe to confirm the high level of contacts between the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. We bring at the same time greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; the Czechoslovak Government; and our nations, which hold your people in profound esteem.

We want not only to strengthen ties of friendship and cooperation on the basis of mutual advantage and in the spirit of the principles of coexistence, but also to demonstrate in the currently complex international situation our shared craving for peace and for a socially more equitable world that in the socialist perspective would bring the whole of mankind a happy future.

The peoples of our countries strove for centuries to gain the right to self-determination and sovereignty, and they fought against foreign domination and occupation. The historical experience and legacy of those who triumphed over German and Japanese fascism in World War II commands us to be vigilant and not to permit a repetition of war, which in the present epoch would inevitably turn into a global nuclear catastrophe. We have agreed, therefore, that there is no more important task than that of preserving peace and fostering a policy of peaceful coexistence and cooperation.

Unfortunately, the truly inherent aspirations of all people of good will and of all realistic politicians are jeopardized by the backing away of some states from peace agreements they have already signed, a new round of the arms race, and by disruption of the strategic equilibrium. Czechoslovakia, too, is facing up to one such threat, the threat to change the situation in Europe. The deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in the vicinity of our borders, aside from other places, has forced us and our allies to take vigorous countermeasures. In the interest of the security of our country and people, we have received [prijali] on our territory operational-tactical missiles. After all, we cannot passively stand by and watch attempts to threaten our security in such a shameless manner.

However, the latest measures of Czechoslovakia and its allies have not altered in any way our wish that negotiations should start again, that "pacta sunt servanda" [agreements are servants] should apply again, and that not only the UN Charter but also the Helsinki Final Act should serve as a guideline for dealing with disputes at the negotiation table with a view to guaranteeing world peace. That is why we reiterate in a loud voice that the proposals of the socialist countries contained in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states and all the other ideas proposed on UN premises and at talks in Madrid and Stockholm are still valid. We have not lost our optimism, because we know that common sense will prevail over illusions that it is possible to turn back the clock of history with impunity. I would like to stress on behalf of the Czechoslovak Government that we also condemn all attempts of imperialism to change the situation in your region and anywhere else in the world. Once and for all an end must be put to modern versions of gunboat diplomacy, to the colonial practice of aggression and intervention.

I trust that our talks, which have demonstrated the usefulness of contacts between Czechoslovakia and Burma, have provided a new impetus to the development of, in particular, economic cooperation and that they will also be a contribution to improving the international situation.

Ties With India Strengthened

AU271155 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Feb 84 p 7

["Joint Press Statement" issued at conclusion of visit by Premier Lubomir Strougal to India]

[Text] CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal paid an official visit to India from 21 to 23 February 1984, at the invitation of Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India. He was accompanied by Ladislav Gerle, deputy premier; Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade; Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

The Czechoslovak premier was received by Gyani Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, and Mohammad Hidayatullah, vice president of the Republic of India. He met with Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs.

The talks between the two heads of government took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The two heads of government exchanged information on progress in the economic development of their countries and expressed satisfaction with the steady development of bilateral relations. They also discussed in detail the present international situation. The two sides agreed that personal contacts between leading representatives contribute to strengthening the traditional friendship between the two countries.

The two heads of government assessed the results of economic, commercial, and scientific-technical cooperation and reached the conclusion that there are vast possibilities for this cooperation to be further expanded and enriched by new forms. In this connection they positively assessed the role of the Joint Committee for Trade, Economic, and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. They also voiced satisfaction with the development of cultural, educational, scientific, and medical contacts and agreed to continue this mutually beneficial form of cooperation.

Exchanging views on the international situation, the two heads of government expressed grave concern at the present tension in the world, which poses the danger of confrontation, and stressed that an atmosphere of understanding and confidence must be established.

In this connection the two leading representatives called for an immediate halt to the feverish nuclear armament and for restoration of the policy of easing international tension. They specifically emphasized the importance of renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons or the threat to use them, of freezing the production of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons, and of concrete steps toward complete and general disarmament. The heads of government also expressed appreciation for the efforts of the two countries aimed at preserving peace and developing international cooperation.

The two sides believe that the resources released in the process of disarmament should be used for social purposes and economic development.

The two heads of government voiced the view that implementation of the conclusions of the seventh nonaligned summit in New Delhi would contribute to improving the international atmosphere. In the course of their talks, they briefed each other on developments in their regions. They also exchanged views on the situation in the Middle East, in Lebanon, and southern Africa as well as on international economic problems.

The two heads of government expressed satisfaction with the results of their talks and voiced the conviction that they contributed to strengthening the traditional ties of friendship between the CSSR and India and gave a new impetus to the further intensification of relations in all areas.

The CSSR premier conveyed sincere thanks to the Indian Government and people for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to him. He invited Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi to pay an official visit to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Strougal on Talks

LD262111 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Report by Czechoslovak Radio special correspondent Kvetoslav Faix]

[Text] The official visit to the Republic of India and the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma by Lubomir Strougal, the premier of our government, which has taken place in the last 5 days, was literally charged with intensive negotiations and talks with the highest representatives of both host countries. As with other visits by our highest representatives, so in India and Burma we journalists who accompanied the premier on his journey could witness the fact that our Socialist Republic has a good name in the world, and that it is a sought after and valued partner for its consistent peace policy and serious, mutually advantageous cooperation. Yesterday afternoon, at a stopover at Delhi Airport, we asked Comrade Strougal for an interview. On the subject of his visit to India and Burma he said:

[Begin Strougal recording] Well, it is no accident that we visited these countries, because our relations with both are traditional and long-standing and are developing in all spheres. These relations have a historical basis, particularly in India's case. We began them when India was struggling for its independence. They are wide-ranging, encompassing the cultural sphere. Recently, we even coproduced with India a film called "The Bitter Autumn With the Scent of Mango." It is a film about the life of Jawaharlal Nehru, and understandably also contains that stage of the rule of Mrs Indira Gandhi. I believe that we cannot limit relations with India only to economic relations. We have here wide relations in the areas of education, science, and technology, and in the political area where we are endeavoring to cooperate closely with Indian diplomats, in particular in multilateral organizations, the United Nations and other organizations, and I believe that we are finding a common language here.

Understandably, we focused our attention mainly on economic relations. As far as India is concerned, the volume of trade is fairly large: Mutual turnover reached $140-150 million. It is true that in 1983 this declined to some extent. This is linked primarily with the general decline in the investment cycle in the world, and now we were trying to introduce some new investment projects that India needs and which we are able to supply.

I believe that the negotiations by my colleagues and my own talks with Mrs Indira Gandhi led to positive results, and we can expect that some of the projects we offered -- this means both investment units and deliveries of individual types of goods, in particular machine tools and other products -- have a chance of finding a market in India.

As for Burma, our contacts are limited primarily to the economic sphere. In the last few years we have built several investment projects. We have seen them with our own eyes, having visited the construction site of a tractor enterprise and an enterprise for pumping equipment, both vast enterprises employing at the moment more than 2,500 people. Apart from this we are finishing the construction of a tire factory that has the prospect of employing 1,500 people. And in Burma, and after all in India also, increasing employment is the important thing. [end recording]

The question of how the Indian and Burmese customers assess Czechoslovak deliveries and the results of cooperation with our republic was answered by the federal premier as follows:

[Begin Strougal recording] Of course, our partners in both India and Burma make comparisons. In these countries there is acute competition. A number of Western firms are pushing their way into these countries. It is important that we adhere to both the technological parameters and the deadlines of construction, and particularly that we grant technological aid of high quality. I believe this is where we are doing better than the Western firms, striving for our partners, as far as mastering new types of production, to become independent as soon as possible, that is, that they may not depend on the cooperating firms. [sentence as heard] Toward this end we keep inviting to Czechoslovakia both the Indian and the Burmese working people, particularly technological workers. In tight groups in specific production enterprises, we teach them to master their specific productions and to reach the level of world competition, because the production that we are introducing is not for India and Burma alone; these industries are understood by them as export industries. In this respect it must be borne in mind that they examine the technical side of the matter, the issue of quality, the question of reliability of the equipment that is being produced in India and Burma.

We have suggested some new industries for India. It is known that production of our motorcycles has been developing in India, namely the 250 cubic centimeter motorcycle. We want to extend this production to the 350 cubic centimeter but the Indian partners are particularly interested in the production of the small motorcycles, our well-known Babetas. This means that we are preparing for deliveries of comprehensive technological equipment in this sphere. We are talking not only about motorcycles but also about other industries: cement factories, sugar refineries, breweries, as well as other investment projects that we want to build in India and possibly in Burma.

In the interview granted by Comrade Strougal to Indian television at the end of his visit to Delhi, he said that we are interested in increasing the dynamism of mutual cooperation with India. So we asked him about the possibilities and prospects of this dynamization of cooperation.

[Begin Strougal recording] I believe that the possiblities are positive. Both Mrs Indira Gandhi and her ministers spoke positively about three questions. Mrs Gandhi gives full political support to cooperation with Czechoslovakia. She has a very good relationship with Czechoslovakia, which is traditional. It is known that in 1938, when we felt very low, at the time of the Munich treason, she and her father, Jawaharlal Nehru, were staying in Prague and Mr Nehru was very outspoken against the Hitlerite fascism and the attempts of the Western powers to tear Czechoslovakia to pieces and afterward to occupy it.

So I would say there is the political will on the part of the highest representatives to increase the dynamism of our trade. The talks with the economic ministers responsible for foreign trade led to positive conclusions, and I believe that the coming talks -- a joint Czechoslovak-Indian committee session is to take place in the near future, in 4-6 weeks or so -- should finalize the talks about some specific projects we are to build in India. We are concerned mainly with concluding talks on the so-called medium [stredni] rolling mill -- the talks are at an advanced stage -- and we are interested in the construction of a gas pipeline from the west coast to central India -- we simply are good at building gas pipelines -- and in cooperation with the Indian partners as well as some other firms, we want to obtain and implement this project. So that our main aim to increase trade with India and trade with Burma, to extend the present mutual exchange of goods not only by traditional means but also by means of new forms of economic cooperation such as by concluding cooperation agreements, establishing production cooperation, delivering components in the beginning, teaching the people how to do the work, gradually expanding the production of the individual parts and, last but not least, finalizing the products. [sentence as heard]

It has to be said that both Burma and India also question the structure of reciprocal imports. These countries are undergoing a broad and relatively fast industrialization process. Of course, they produce some goods they want to export; they want to export them to our country as well. That is why we cannot restrict ourselves to importing just raw materials, which we have so far been doing by about 90 percent; we must address ourselves also to importing some finished products which we will stop producing at home while importing them on mutually advantageous terms from India or Burma.

So we can say that the mutual talks managed to create advantageous conditions, both political and economic, and I believe that our visit will bring specific economic and also political results. [end recording]

BURMESE REPORTAGE ON STROUGAL VISIT TO RANGOON

For Burmese radio coverage of the 23-26 February visit by Prime Minister Strougal to Rangoon, including his meeting with Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, see the Burma section of the 24 and 27 February Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR'S BRATISLAVA PRESS CONFERENCE

LD231549 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar held a press conference with Czechoslovak and foreign journalists in Bratislava shortly before his departure. Editor Dusan Perny reports:

Czechoslovakia's federal system is an example for many countries of the world, Javier Perez de Cuellar noted this morning when assessing his talks and stay in Czechoslovakia. He answered many questions at the press conference concerning the role of our country in the United Nations and the work of this worldwide organization uniting 158 countries. He expressed admiration for our country's success, and positively assessed our initiatives in the United Nations. The coexistence of our peoples and nationalities in the Czechoslovak federation was described by him as a model for the world of today. A question about the Czechoslovak citizens held by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the United Nations' efforts to secure their liberation was answered by Javier Perez de Cuellar as follows:

[Begin recording in Spanish fading to Slovak translation] The situation has been worrying me personally for a considerable period of time, and I have been exerting personal effort for the Czechoslovak citizens in the hands of UNITA to be allowed to return home at last. I assure you that I will continue my efforts to have the remainder -- that is 20 Czechs and Slovaks who are living in conditions that are for us yet another cause for concern -- freed at last. President Gustav Husak expressed deep concern for the fate of his fellow citizens, and that is why I informed him in great detail about what the United Nations -- and I personally -- are doing and will do to secure their return home. I would like to stress at the same time the great effort of the Czechoslovak mission in the United Nations, which is unrelenting in its pressure, even on me, to achieve the desired result. [end recording]

CPCZ DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH GREEK CP

LD271601 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Talks took place today at the headquarters of the Greek Communist Party [KKE] in Athens between the delegations of the Central Committees of the CPCZ and the KKE headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the KKE Central Committee. The delegations informed each other about the activities of the fraternal parties and the situations in their own countries. They went on to concern themselves with the current international situation and the acute militarist policy of the most reactionary circles of imperialism, namely the United States. Their main attention was given to the further struggle for peace against the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. Their talks disclosed identical views on all questions discussed.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR 24 FEBRUARY

LD241841 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received in Cernin Palace in Prague today Chi Chae-yong, DPRK ambassador to the CSSR. In a friendly discussion, they examined some issues concerning the further development of mutual relations between the two countries and the international situation. Minister Chnoupek (?conveyed) the traditional support to the DPRK's effort to bring about the peaceful unification of Korea and to secure peace in East Asia

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW ENVOYS TO ROMANIA, PORTUGAL

LD171107 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received Jan Papp, newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the Socialist Repbulic of Romania. He also received Milan Mlcousek, newly appointed ambassador to Portugal.

RUDE PRAVO ON CONTINUING LEGACY OF FEBRAURY 1948

AU271341 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Feb 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Legacy of February Continues to Live"]

[Excerpts] Exactly 36 years have passed since the historic days of February 1948, when the revolutionary fight of the workers class and its allies to finally push through the socialist road in Czechoslovakia, a fight that lasted many years, finally culminated.

Even though 36 years is a relatively short period in the annals of our peoples, it strikingly confirms that February 1948 was an event that proved to be a landmark in our modern history, with a truly decisive impact and significance. It has meant a radical turn in the development of our revolution: It concluded the process of the national and democratic revolution's transition to be a socialist revolution. Under the CPCZ's leadership, our people provided an unambiguous answer as to who would rule in Czechoslovakia. Whereas in 1920 the clash between the working people and the bourgeoisie ended in the defeat of the working people, in 1948 the bourgeoisie and its allies stood confronted by a strong, steeled Communist Party and by a workers class led and organized by the party in an experienced way. They were confronted by forces that represented the absolute majority of our people, determined not to permit a repeat of 1920. In February 1948 our working people let it be seen once and for all that Czechoslovakia would never return to the old bourgeois order. They decided that Czechoslovakia would take the socialist path in unbreakable friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, which had loyally stood at our people's side during the days of Munich, which comprehensively assisted us in the national-liberation fight and the World War II victory that gave birth to our freedom.

February 1948 also put a definite end to the illusory notion of Czechoslovakia as a kind of "bridge between the East and West," that is, as a state on the borderline between two world systems. It now became clear where Czechoslovakia stands in the class-divided world, where its allies are, and where its adversary is. Klement Gottwald's words that the Soviet Union's friendship is like a rock on which one can build, and that our peoples, who for centuries led a struggle for their mere existence, can now relax and look forward to a new and happier future -- these words have been fulfilled to the very last consequence. Czechoslovakia has taken its place in international relations at the side of the community of socialist countries that was being born at that time. Because it can now rely on the strength and authority of this community, Czechoslovakia has achieved an unprecedented international position.

The February victory yielded much that was valuable for the treasury of Marxism-Leninism and for the strategy and tactics of the international workers and communist movement. By their course in resolving the government crisis in which the fight for political power in the country culminated, the Czechoslovak Communists enriched the movement, mainly by carrying out the transition to the victory of the socialist revolution in a peaceful way and by constitutional means -- that is, in a way that had never before been so completely verified as a practical experience. The course of the Czechoslovak revolution, which was realized as a takeover of political power by the workers class and by its allies in February 1948, also confirmed the high level of the CPCZ's theoretical maturity and action ability. The experience that followed from this course has today become an important source of studies and instruction for many other detachments of the international communist and workers movement.

It was not an easy or simple path that our countries have traversed since February 1948. Comrade Gustav Husak has said about the internal sources of our success: "The successful development after the 16th congress confirmed that the party can fulfill its historic mission only if its entire activity is based on Marxism-Leninism and on proletarian internationalism -- only if it is closely bound to the people and is headed by a firm, cohesive, and resolute leadership. Our progress was made possible by the growth of the party's internal strength, unity, and action ability, by its intensifying leading role in the society, and by the consolidation of its Marxist-Leninist character."

This is another important lesson learned by the CPCZ in implementing the legacy of victorious February.

On the path we traveled it was also necessary to overcome many objective and subjective difficulties, obstacles, and burdens, and to ward off the constant attempts of our internal and external enemy to disrupt the common effort; it was necessary to frustrate a direct attempt at a counterrevolutionary coup d'etat. Our own experience convinced us that the defeated bourgeoisie never leaves its victorious adversary in peace, and that it always strives to make use of every mistake for its own benefit. The reactionary forces abroad -- and we may convince ourselves of this literally today and every day -- are constantly undertaking steps to prevent the revolutionary transformations in other countries, or to attempt a counterrevolutionary putsch in places where the workers class has already won. They are also counting on war. The socialist countries -- among them Czechoslovakia, and most actively so -- exerted during the postwar period and are exerting even today immense and untiring efforts to prevent an outbreak of a world nuclear conflict staged by aggressive imperialist circles.

Czechoslovakia's February has again confirmed that the nations' contribution to human progress is not measured by the size of the territory that they inhabit, or by the size of their population, but by the boldness of the tasks they resolve and by the greatness of the resolution they are aiming to fulfill. We can be justly proud of the successes we have achieved and are achieving in many spheres; but we must never succumb to complacency. The path we have taken since February 1948 and we are taking today is the right path -- because it corresponds to the vital interests of all our working people. It is the path of successfully building the advanced socialist society, the path of peace, social justice, and social progress.

DOUBTS ABOUT KHOZRASCHET IN AGRICULTURE

AU241554 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Feb 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Khozraschet [economic accountability] -- a Method That Is Also Affective in Agriculture"]

[Excerpts] In the implementation of the perfected system of management and planning in agriculture, we place considerable emphasis on deepening and combining the interests and the responsibilities of the agricultural and processing enterprises for the production of foodstuffs. More than quantity, range, and quality are involved. Although these are very important factors, they are not the only ones. At least equally important and urgent is the demand for the most efficient production and expedient and cost-efficient processing of everything produced in the fields and stables.

All this requires that agricultural enterprises, their individual worksites, and all employees feel responsible for all aspects of production. One of the ways to achieve this are purposeful and consistent material in incentives in accordance with criteria arising from the aforementioned demands which can be most effectively achieved by the method of khozraschet management.

Precisely because of this, in connection with the introduction into practice of the principles of the perfected management system in agriculture, we put considerable emphasis on the consistent implementation of the principles of management according to intraenterprise khozraschet. In the past 2 years quite a lot has been done, but definitely not as much as could have been done and as would have been desirable. In many places intraenterprise khozraschet remains more or less some sort of a magical formula. In a number of agricultural enterprises the khozraschet methods is being used to manage intraenterprise sections, and not too successfully at that. There are a number of causes, beginning with insufficient organization of intraenterprise structures all the way to an inconsistent delineation of the plan and a poor standard of value relations [hodnotove vztahy] in enterprises.

The experiences of a number of enterprises show that khozraschet must not, even in agriculture, be considered a "magic formula" or even a "bogeyman" (not an exceptional view among people employed in agricultural enterprises is that this is something that is supposed to "make a grab at their wages"). Findings show that in all places where they have been truly searching for organizational forms as well as economic stimuli to make people consistently interested in results, and where they have not been afraid of problems that have to be resolved and overcome, they have the first successful steps behind them.

Total khozraschet in agriculture, which demands and also presumes a truly profitable economic operation of the entire agricultural enterprise, depends on starting "at the bottom" -- with all employees and the individual work collectives. People should not be afraid of it, but should know that this is a method by which they cannot only take an active part in the management and ensuring of production, but which -- at the same time -- also guarantees them just remuneration for work done.

CORRECTION TO SOVIET OIL IMPORTS CONTRACT 'BRIEF'

The following correction pertains to the "Briefs" item headlined "Soviet Oil Imports Contract," published in the 27 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 16:

Lines two to three read: ...foreign trade association Soyuznefteeksport-Moscow signed annual contracts... (correcting name)

BRIEFS

AFGHAN COOPERATION AGREEMENT--PRAGUE (CTK) -- An agreement on cooperation between the Afghan and Czechoslovak national fronts was signed here Friday by Deputy Chairman of the Afghan National Committee of the National Patriotic Front Bareq Shafi'i and Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Tomas Travnicek. The official delegation of the Afghan Patriotic Front thanked for the material aid to the victims of an earthquake, sent recently to Kabul by the Czechoslovak National Front, the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Czechoslovak Red Cross. The aid included blankets, tents, dried milk, and sugar, all to the value of 1.6 million crowns. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1648 GMT 17 Feb 84 LD]

CUBAN CULTURE DELEGATION -- Czech Culture Minister Milan Klusak today received the Cuban delegation here for the Days of Cuban Culture in Czechoslovakia led by Marcia Leiseca, Cuban deputy minister of culture. They discussed further cultural cooperation between the two countries and preparations of the Days of Czechoslovak Culture in Cuba which are to take place in the first half of 1985. [Summary] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 20 Feb 84 LD]

WATER SHORTAGE -- Water consumption and water supplies must currently be "regulated" in some 490 villages and towns in the Czech Socialist Republic. More than 200 communities in Bohemia and Moravia depend on tank trucks for the supply of drinking water. The most seriously affected areas include Ostrava, Pribram, and Hodonin Districts, parts of Uherske Hradiste District, and the Hlinsko-Havlickuv Brod area. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Feb 84 p 5 AU]

HONECKER RECALLS CUBAN VISIT, PRAISES RELATIONS

LD241902 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0302 GMT 24 Feb 84

["Text" of interview with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, given to Cuban AIN news agency and published in Cuban weekly BOHEMIAN, date and place not given]

[Text] Question: The 10th anniversary of your first visit to Cuba occurred 20 February. What did that first meeting with the Cuban people mean to you?

Answer: In 1974, it was a wonderful experience for me to see the first socialist country in America for myself and to visit the brave Cuban fraternal people in its homeland. I remember very well the warm reception given me by Comrade Fidel Castro and the workers of Havana. The firm friendly alliance between our two parties, states, and peoples, which was then expressed, also determined the nature of our talks with the leading representatives of Cuba and the many meetings with the people in various towns.

We could gain an impression on the spot of the outstanding results of socialist development attained by our country under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party after 15 years of revolution which had brought about profound changes in society. We were deeply impressed by the creativity, industry, and resourcefulness of the people. We admired your revolutionary drive and morale, your good sense and optimism.

Cuba is the beacon of freedom in America. In spite of all the hostility and attacks by U.S. imperialism, it has proven itself again and again in its internationalist commitment. It is close to our hearts and will always be so.

Question: What are your memories of your meetings with Cuban workers, particularly during your visit to the towns of Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Santiago de Cuba?

Answer: I could go into great detail, more than is possible in such an interview. We were impressed above all by the friendship and sympathy shown us at every moment during our stay. In Matanzas, we saw the new factories and schools. We were also impressed by the revolutionary drive of the schoolchildren and teachers at the vocational training school, which bears the name of the great revolutionary of the German workers movement, our unforgotten Comrade Ernst Thaelmann. We also saw a great deal in Cienfuegos, which may be seen today as a symbol of our fraternal relations. In this industrial center, one can feel the power of the Cuban working class and the pulse of new life particularly clearly.

When we visited the heroic city of Santiago de Cuba, we saw evidence of unflinching revolutionary militancy, of courage and victory in the "cradle of the revolution" of 26 July, 1953. Here we also met the young generation of revolutionaries who, in a historic place, the former Moncada Barracks in the 26 July School Center, prepared to continue developing the country as the comrades-in-arms of Fidel Castro.

My strongest impression was the great efforts being made by Cuban workers to improve the material and cultural standard of living. In a historically short space of time they have succeeded, with the support of the socialist community, in transforming Cuba from a semicolonial agrarian state into a socialist agrarian industrial state with highly developed industry, highly productive agriculture, and an exemplary health and education system. Everywhere in the country, justified pride in what has been achieved goes hand in hand with a readiness to reliably protect and defend the fatherland and socialism at any time.

Question: What have been the main results of fraternal relations and cooperation in these years?

Answer: Since our first meeting 10 years ago, Comrade Fidel Castro and I have met on several occasions, whether in Berlin or Havana. Each time these meetings gave significant impetus to the deepening and broadening of relations between our countries in various areas, and to active cooperation in international politics.

The conclusion of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between our two states of 31 May, 1980 was of historic importance, This treaty, which touches upon all areas of social, political, economic, and cultural life, ushered in a new, higher stage in bilateral relations. It is a contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community and demonstrates the changed international balance of power in favor of peace, democracy, and socialism. With it, the first socialist state on German soil underlined its firm solidarity with the first socialist state in America.

In our bilateral relations, we can speak of excellent results. Thus scientific, technological, and cultural cooperation have developed to the benefit of both peoples. We have already discussed the main aims for economic cooperation, that is collaboration and specialization, the use of specialists and the training of skilled workers until 1985. Without doubt, the intensification of economic relations and the laying down of their lines of development for the future will have a beneficial effect on the economic efficiency of both countries and on the living standards of the workers.

They will help deepen socialist economic integration. Examples of this are our cooperation in the construction of the Karl Marx Cement Factory in Cienfuegos with its annual production of 1.6 million metric tons, in the development of the largest printing plant in Latin America at Guantanamo, of the ceramics factory on the Isle of Youth, and of a citrus combine in Ciego de Avila, which will shortly be completed and commissioned. Cuba supplies us with sugar, nickel, citrus fruits, juice, and other products and thus contributes considerably to supplying our people and industry with important products.

The foreign trade turnover has tripled in recent years, without doubt a very positive development which benefits both our peoples.

Question: How were the aims of the statement on the further development of friendship and the deepening of cooperation between the Republic of Cuba and the GDR fulfilled? I refer to the joint statement you signed at the end of your visit with Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban CP Central Committee?

Answer: The signing of the joint declaration on strengthening friendship and deepening cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba was the high point of our talks in Cuba. On this basis, more than 40 treaties, agreements, and accords in the political, economic, cultural, and scientific-technological spheres have been concluded. They have all been implemented.

The joint declaration was greatly significant for raising economic output and efficiency, raising the welfare of the people, and deepening socialist economic integration. Its aims had been realized in all the essential areas as early as 1980. The joint declaration was given its logical continuation with the signing of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation in May 1980 at the conclusion of my second visit to Cuba.

Our cooperation achieved a new quality.

Question: On 1 January, we celebrated the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. How do you evaluate this event and what would you like to say to the Cuban people on this anniversary?

Answer: The victory of the Cuban revolution was a very significant, historic event in the lives of the Latin American peoples. This victory, the successful defense of the revolution by the Cuban people, which was able to depend on the all-round help of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other fraternal states, and on the solidarity of the international workers' movement, awakened new hopes and optimism among the masses in those countries which still live under suppression and exploitation. It has been confirmed to everyone that the path toward full national and social liberation opened up by the Great October Socialist Revolution is of exemplary relevance also for the peoples of Latin America. In spite of all the attacks of imperialism, the Cuban revolution moves successfully forward and has been constantly consolidated politically, economically, militarily, and culturally. This gives great impetus to the anti-imperialist struggle, not only in Latin America.

Under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party, the Cuban people have performed outstanding deeds in the development of socialism. With admirable heroism, Cuba is resisting U.S. imperialism's policy of threats and boycott, and resolutely implementing the aims decided upon at the First and Second Cuban CP Congresses under the slogan "Production and defense" with revolutionary elan, militant spirit, and fearlessness.

Cuban authority and influence are growing constantly. The main reason for this is the principled foreign policy, which is marked by proletarian internationalism, the indestructable alliance with the USSR, the GDR, and the other fraternal countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. I am firmly convinced that the Cuban people and its combat-hardened Communist Party, led by our respected friend and comrade-in-arms, Fidel Castro, will achieve more great successes in the implementation of the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin in our joint struggle for world peace and in the development of socialism. On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the government and the people of the GDR, I should like to convey to all our Cuban friends the heartiest militant greetings and best wishes.

Question: In 1984 the GDR is celebrating the 35th anniversary of its founding. How are the people of the GDR and the SED preparing for this event?

Answer: On our 35th anniversary, we can point to good results. Out of the ruins of the World War II the GDR grew into a socialist state with a modern and highly developed economy, an educational system of acknowledged quality, a rich national culture, and reliable national defense. Our Socialist German state is firmly allied with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. It stands in solidarity at the side of all anti-imperialist forces. As a cornerstone of peace and socialism in Europe, it enjoys high international respect and esteem.

Full of pride we can say today: We have remained true to the principles of 1949, have successfully implemented them, and, in line with the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress, we are currently working to further shape the developed socialist society. Our workers' and peasants' state rests on the support of the whole people. Its successes are the result of the exertions and resourceful work of millions of people, led by the SED. Even under the conditions of the exacerbated international situation, whipped up by U.S. imperialism and extended into economic relations, our country could reliably ensure stability and dynamism in its economy at the beginning of the eighties.

Only a few weeks ago, our party and state leadership, together with the National Front, issued an appeal to mark the 35th anniversary of the GDR. Within a short time this set a broad mass initiative in motion. To honor the forthcoming anniversary, the workers have set themselves high targets in socialist competition in order to fulfill the economic plan for 1984 and to exceed its targets. Numerous initiatives are developing in science, the health system, in sports, and in many other areas. Hundreds of thousands of citizens have undertaken voluntary work in order to make towns and villages even more beautiful and attractive. New works of art and literature will enrich intellectual life.

As in socialist Cuba, so with us important anniversaries are prepared by the citizens through particularly good work. Especially in the 35th year of the GDR, we are setting ourselves demanding targets for further raising efficiency and quality in production. On this basis, we will consistently continue that policy of close linkage of economic and social progress. The strengthening of socialism and securing of peace are the determining elements in our policy. They are given the full consent of the people.

Question: What is the position of the GDR, faced with the present international situation of increasing danger of a new international conflict, produced by the U.S. Government and the forces of international reaction?

Answer: We share the concern of the peace-loving forces in the world about the exacerbation of the international situation. With the deployment of new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe by NATO, the world has entered a new, perhaps the most dangerous, period of postwar development. The most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys want to turn back the wheel of history. In order to realize their plans for world domination, they strive for military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

At the same time, more brazenly than ever before, the United States is attempting to subject the peoples of Latin America, Africa, and Asia to their plans for world domination through pressure, direct intervention, and open aggression. As the U.S. intervention in Grenada shows, they ride roughshod over international law. Washington is escalating military intervention in Central America in an ever more threatening way.

The GDR's position is that, in view of all this, the most important task is to prevent humanity's slide into a nuclear war and to fight all the more for peace, arms control, and disarmament. Under no circumstances will the Warsaw Pact states permit the United States to carry out its plan for destroying the approximate military-strategic balance. The measures we take to this end will help give pause to those forces who direct the policy of confrontation and arms buildup. Reason and realism must be helped to gain the upper hand in world politics and there must be a defusing of the international situation and a return to the policy of detente.

We think there is an urgent need for all the nuclear powers to follow the example of the Soviet Union and undertake to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons. The conclusion of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the renunciation of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations, which could be joined by neutral and nonaligned states, would be of considerable significance. We are in favor of nuclear-free zones, of a freeze on and reduction of military budgets, of measures to reduce the danger of a surprise attack. In order to secure peace, all anti-imperialist forces must work together. The Nonaligned Movement, in which Cuba has a respected place, is greatly important in this.

Question: How do you assess the present state of relations between the parties, governments, and peoples of our two countries and what prospects are there for these relations?

Answer: As I have already said, relations between our two countries have developed very well. They embrace all sectors of social, political, economic, and cultural life. The central core of our relations is the trusting relationship and close cooperation between the SED and the Cuban CP which is based on the princples of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. I should say that the main support for our cooperation is our shared political view on the strengthening of peace and security, solidarity, and social progress, together with the deep personal friendship existing between Comrade Fidel Castro and myself for many years.

In line with the resolution of the 10th SED Congress, of the Second Cuban CP Congress and in accordance with the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, we are shaping long-term and wide-ranging perspectives for our relations. In view of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism, we will increase the defense capacity of our countries and at the same time redouble efforts to make our contribution to securing peace by continuously strengthening socialism.

LEUSCHNER ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS, NICARAGUA

DW272203 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Guenter Leuschner weekly international review]

[Text] According to a study by the U.S. Air Force, the U.S. soldiers who during the Vietnam war got into contact with the chemical weapon Agent Orange have health problems that must be controlled. The report published last Friday deals with the state of health of 1,000 Air Force men, an extremely large number of whom suffer from skin cancer and hepatic diseases. In addition, children whose fathers dealt with Agent Orange and the toxin dioxin contained in it frequently show deformities. Infant morality in the first few days following birth also is particularly high among them. So far, so bad.

Much worse is what this report does not say — the fate of those many tens of thousands of Vietnamese who unlike the U.S. Air Force men did not just have contact with traces of the toxic agent by handling it sloppily, but over whose villages were sprayed those 40 million (?tons) of Agent Orange which were used by the U.S. Air Force in the Vietnam War. Nothing about that and nothing about the destroyed forests and fields, or the soil that has been contaminated for decades. Finally, not a word of regret, not a word of shame, not a word about indemnification. Nor does the report say a word about the fact that it ought to be obligation of those who were the only ones after World War I to use huge quantities of chemical agents in Vietnam to set a good example regarding a ban on chemical weapons.

Instead, the United States for many years has protracted the negotiations of this issue and even suspended them temporarily. The subterfuges given by Washington were and are alleged difficulties in defining chemical weapons and then alleged difficulties of control. Regarding the control issue, last week the Soviet Union submitted new, helpful proposals that have been welcomed by some Western politicians. But let us not fool ourselves. The control issue has never been the real obstacle preventing agreement on a ban on these mass destruction weapons. Never in the history of disarmament talks has any agreement failed due to such control problems, and least of all through the Soviet Union's fault.

The real obstacle is the stance of the United States which so far does not want such an agreement and has clearly expressed this in a program of intensified chemical arms production during Reagan's tenure. SPD politician Bahr said recently that it was highly improbable for the United States to build a factory for the production of new binary chemical weapons with the intention of not allowing it to produce such weapons. That is indeed improbable, and therefore skepticism is called for regarding Reagan's announcement that his administration would present a draft agreement in Geneva next month. Everybody knows that this is an election year in the United States, and many things are being said there and not taken very seriously.

Therefore, because we cannot expect a ban of such weapons soon, the proposals by the socialist countries in Stockholm to turn Europe at least into a zone free of chemical weapons are fully justified and help build confidence. This is also the opinion of Julius Lehlbach, Rhineland Palatinate DGB chairman. In this area the United States has stockpiled thousands of tons of chemical weapons. He wrote a letter to Erich Honecker, received a positive response, and now has addressed a proposal to the FRG chancellor to the effect that the production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons should be banned in an agreement between the two German states. He has not yet received a response from Kohl. Let us wait and see.

However, those who, like some Western commentators, use the negotiations of the Geneva Disarmament Committee, which have been stagnating for many years, as a pretext to reject a Europe free of chemical weapons, only back Washington's delaying tactics. They do not understand that people start being fed up with this age-old game -- and this applies not only to this field of the arms race.

At the Stockholm conference diplomats from NATO countries rejected the proposal on a reduction of the military budgets with the two arguments that these expenditures would first have to be made comparable and a reduction -- if at all necessary -- would have to apply to all 35 CSCE states, not just to the members of the two military blocs. Naturally we could compare these budgets for many years, without anything happening. The military expenditures of countries like Malta, Cyprus, or Austria, and perhaps also Liechtenstein, obviously play an extremely dangerous role in Europe's arms balance. Everybody knows that if we look for excuses we will always find some, no matter how poor they may be.

The United States at present is in such a situation regarding Nicaragua. In order to somehow justify the undeclared war against the Sandinist government, all sorts of reproaches were thought up which always culminated in doubts about the legitimacy of Nicaragua's Government. Naturally this legitimacy cannot be doubted, and the country's domestic policy is not the United States' business at all. However, they had to find some excuse for preparing the invasion according to the Grenada pattern. For somewhat hushing the whole thing up, the comforting signal was given that the U.S. stance naturally would change in the event of elections in Nicaragua.

The fact that elections can hardly take place in a state of permanent external threats was taken into account. However, elections now will be held in Nicaragua on 4 November. This certainly does not happen so as to do Washington a favor, and the Americans are aware of it and are almost annoyed and trying to find new pretexts for their aggressive intentions. The U.S. ambassador said that the elections were not so important any more; the conditions were the decisive thing. He explained what he meant by that and pointed to El Salvador -- not as a warning but as a model, mind you.

The United States also wants a climate of freedom in Nicaragua, as in El Salvador. There are obviously no limits to cynicism. We can perhaps imagine that Washington secretly wants this sort of freedom for El Salvador's death squad to exist in all of Latin America. However, the frankness with which this is expressed must be almost an act of despair about the fact that so many things have gone wrong for President Reagan in an election year, of all times. This holds true for the Middle East as well as Central America.

In contrast, the French Government has had its special envoy for Latin America state that it assesses highly the efforts of the Nicaraguan Government. France could confirm to the United States and other countries that this government also wanted to hold free elections, apart from its large efforts against illiteracy and for the health system, the envoy said. He added that nothing could justify the aggression of a big and rich state against a small and poor country. This is a clear warning that certainly will not improve the mood in the U.S. Administration.

NVA PROMOTIONS CEREMONY HELD 27 FEBRUARY

LD271651 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] To mark the coming 28th anniversary of the National People's Army [NVA], Erich Honecker, who is also chairman of the National Defense Council, today promoted, in the presence of Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann, Major Generals (Manfred Graef) and (Guenter Leissner) to lieutenant generals. Colonels (Rolf Berger), (Wolfgang Suettner), (Franz Erdmann), (Guenter Jahr), (Ernst Kusch), (Dieter Mielmann), (Dieter Steurich), and Hans Unterdorfer were promoted to major general. Naval Captain (Herbert Stettke) was promoted to vice admiral. Also present were Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the SED Central Committee; Colonel General Fritz Streletz, secretary of the National Defense Council; and Colonel General Herbert Scheibe, head of the Central Committee Security Department.

LAZAR, PEREZ DE CUELLAR TOASTS AT BANQUET 23 FEB

LD241714 Budapest MTI in English 1042 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 23 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and his wife hosted a gala dinner in honour of the visiting secretary-general of the United Nations Javier Perez de Cuellar and his wife, in the parliament building Thursday night. The dinner was attended by outstanding personalities of Hungarian political, state and social life.

Gyorgy Lazar and Javier Perez de Cuellar delivered toast addresses.

Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar appreciated the work of the UN secretary-general and the work of the United Nations in strengthening international peace and security.

"Historic experience tells us and the interests of our people demand that we must give every support to the strengthening of peaceful and secure conditions and many-sided cooperation between peoples and nations. It is therefore understandable that we feel great concern over attempts aimed at undermining the achievements of detente, the fomenting of tension and the creation of military imbalance. We view with even greater concern that the start of deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe has made the situation tenser in Europe, a continent where the concentration of confronting military forces and mass destruction weapons has reached an extremely dangerous level."

"The Hungarian People's Republic holds that in the present tense international situation the continuation of dialogue between countries with different social systems and the maintenance of contact is of particular importance. We invariably stand by the view that it is possible and necessary to find a settlement of disputed questions, improvement of the international climate and reduction armaments. It is, however, necessary that parties show readiness for the respect of each other's interests and the principle of equality and equal security. The Warsaw Treaty member states have put forward their well-known disarmament and confidence-building proposals in awareness of this principle and in compliance with the objectives of the UN."

"We support every constructive proposal aimed at the reduction of tension, restoration of good relations between states and the development of mutually benefical cooperation at all international forums, at the United Nations, in Stockholm and in our bilateral talks," said Gyorgy Lazar.

Gyorgy Lazar stressed that the aims and principles of the UN Charter have not lost relevance and assured the secretary-general that in keeping peace and security the world organization will always be able to count on the support of the Hungarian Government and people.

UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar emphasized in his toast address that he was deeply impressed by Hungary's support of the United Nations work, and continued:

"In order to make the UN more efficient nothing less is required than to revive the international security system stipulated in the UN Charter. In this world of interdependences every problem, crisis and conflict means potential danger for the entire international lack of confidence and limited contacts between the superpowers, a situation which is basically threatening the joint settlement of the problems of international peace and security."

"No peace-loving person, or group or state questions the fact that the deterioration of international relations must be halted immediately. Everyone has to realize that in order to achieve this aim governments must confirm their conscious commitment to the principles laid down in the UN Charter and such confirmation must be universal," said Perez de Cuellar.

"I am certain that Hungary in particular wants consolidated peace. European peace between the two parts of the continent and relying on cooperation is vital for the peace of the entire world."

The UN secretary-general then discussed his recent tour of Africa which prompted him to make an appeal to the members of the international community to provide help in order to overcome the consequences of severe drought and starvation.

Finally Perez de Cuellar voiced the conviction that in order to maintain world peace efforts must be made to achieve the aims of the United Nations Charter.

KADAR TO MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD271754 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 27 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, is to pay an official, friendship visit to Yugoslavia in the forthcoming days on the invitation of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

KADAR VISITS SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION HEADQUARTERS

LD241734 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 23 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Thursday visited the headquarters of the Association of Technical and Natural Scientific Societies (MTESZ).

The first secretary was met by MTESZ president Jeno Fock, General Secretary Janos Toth and association officials, and accompanied by Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC.

Janos Toth informed the politicians that the organization rallying 32 technical, agrarian, economic and natural scientific societies with a total 170,000 members has a great impact on technical progress. The 1,100 MTESZ local organizations at factories and companies continually strive to make greater use of the capacity of white collar workers for the benefit of production and progress. MTESZ also represents the interests of its members and works for more social prestige, material and moral acknowledgement of the work of professionals.

"Professionals have confidence in the country's policy, are in readiness for further development and in agreement with our principal economic policy objectives," pointed out General Secretary Janos Toth.

After the briefing Janos Kadar discussed topical home and foreign political questions and appreciated the work of the technical profession.

INVESTMENT IN SOVIET IRON ORE PROJECTS ANNOUNCED

LD271434 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1605 GMT on 27 February carries a 30-minute program entitled "The Neighboring World" that touches on socialist trade and includes a recorded report by (Mihaly Osztatnyi), an official at the Hungarian Ministry of Industry, outlining the provisions of a new contract for Hungarian supplies of iron ore. After noting that the socialist countries' share in Czechoslovak foreign trade continued to grow in 1983 to reach 76.9 percent, the unidentified announcer cites Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal's speech at the recent Berlin CEMA meeting in which Strougal explained the adverse effects for the CSSR of the worsening international political climate and the West's credit and trade discrimination and restrictions on advanced technology, and the need, because of this, for deeper integration and cooperation with CEMA. The announcer comments that this will also have an effect on the CSSR's domestic economic policies since intensive economic development has to take place at a time when the qualitative demands of CEMA and particularly of the USSR are increasing. He then says that the problem for Czechoslovakia is that its primary export is machinery and these exports have been falling in both the CEMA and world markets. The announcer adds that another important issue for the CSSR is securing energy and raw materials and that is why Czechoslovakia is taking part in investment projects in the USSR such as the Kmelnitskaya nuclear power station and the Krivoy Rog iron ore project.

The announcer then introduces the (Osztatnyi) report by remarking that the Hungarian metallurgy industry has been traditionally supplied by the Krivoy Rog iron ore mine which reportedly is drying up. Hence, the new contract for supplies.

In his report, (Oszatatnyi) says that Poland, GDR, CSSR, Romania and Hungary have all signed agreements with the Soviet Union for the establishment of an ore enrichment plant to utilize the hitherto uneconomic iron ore mines. The aim of the project is to maintain iron ore exports to these socialist countries in the forthcoming decades at almost the same level as before, but it will also contribute to the supply of the Soviet metallurgy plants.

He explains that the Hungarian share in the investment project is 70 million transferable rubles of the total cost of the project, which is 2,674,000,000 transferable rubles, and that Hungarian participation means primarily the delivery of machines and equipment as well as taking part in the building of communal facilities. As for the Soviet side, it undertakes delivery for 10 years of the various products of the Krivoy Rog enrichment plant. Hungarian participation also ensures that Soviet iron ore supplies have not and will not satisfy Hungarian requirements, and therefore the establishment of a smaller iron ore enrichment plant is planned in the neighborhood of Zahony, near the Soviet-Hungarian border. The forint cost of the Krivoy Rog participation is not yet known, but the Zahony plant will cost from 5.5 to 6 billion forints.

(Osztatnyi) further reports that Hungary currently receives 2 million metric tons of iron ore calculated in ferrum. Following the signing of the contract, instead of the originally planned decline in supplies to the tune of 600,000 metric tons, only a 400,000-metric ton reduction in the supplies will take place, which means that Hungary will receive 1.6 million metric tons, 200,000 of which will come from the Krivoy Rog enrichment plant. In order to utilize Hungarian metallurgy capacity, plans call for importing good quality iron ore from other countries as well as recycling iron from waste material. The Krivoy Rog plant is expected to be ready by 1988 and fully operational by 1989-90. Hungarian participation may begin in the second half of 1984, as both the state-state and civil law contracts will be signed in the middle of 1984, (Osztatniy) concludes.

The program then moves to a discussion of the GDR's progress in reducing energy and raw material requirements since 1980, and how the GDR would like to "nudge" other CEMA members in this direction.

IMMIGRATION-EMIGRATION APPLICATION BALANCE NOTED

LD241752 Budapest MTI in English 1122 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 24 (MTI) -- In accordance with the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, last year the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic continued the practice of allowing Hungarian citizens to renounce their citizenship, considered appeals for emigration, and granted Hungarian citizenship to aliens and citizens returning from abroad. For several years now the number of Hungarian citizens who wish to renounce their citizenship has been balanced with applications for Hungarian citizenship, the majority of which are granted for humanitarian reasons such as family reunification.

Last year 2,794 applications were submitted, an increase of 1.2 percent. The slow but steady rise is due to increased tourism and international contacts.

Although there is an equal number of applicants for Hungarian citizenship from the socialist and non-socialist countries, requests from former residents of non-socialist countries who wish to retire in Hungary is on the increase. Conditions of acceptance include the assurance of an adequate pension and accommodation in Hungary.

Foreign citizens are usually granted permission to settle in Hungary or to take Hungarian citizenship within a period of three months and last year only 19 applications were rejected.

The most common reason for application to renounce citizenship is where a citizen is living abroad, either in an official capacity or illegally and such a step is the condition taking the citizenship of the adopted country.

When considering Hungarian citizens' applications for emigration, similar criteria of humanitarian reasons and financial independence is applied.

Hungary has agreed with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Mongolia, the German Democratic Republic, Romania and the Soviet Union to cancel dual citizenship. Last year the legal status of 565 children, who used to have dual citizenship, was settled by parents' decision.

BRIEFS

40-HOUR WORK WEEK -- Budapest, February 22 (MTI) -- Over 60 percent of Hungarian industrial and construction companies have switched over to a 40-hour work-week from the 42 hour one in the first two months of 1984. This was made possible by a new decree that came into force in January and provided people with one-shift jobs to reduce their working hours after three-shift work places had done so. Accordingly, the yearly number of working hours decreases by 2 percent and the consequences of this will have to be borne by companies. Companies that have already shifted to a shorter week will balance the missing time by better work organisation in 45 percent and by increasing productivity in 20 percent. The decree on the 40 hour work-week is binding for companies concerned, but in other sectors such as commerce and services nothing prohibits its introduction. Accordingly, there are more and more companies that attempt to provide the conditions for changing over to a shorter week. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 22 Feb 84 LD]

USSR ARMED FORCES ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

LD221949 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Tomorrow is the 66th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. To mark the occasion, concerts and formal meetings, meetings with participants in battles for national and social liberation, and exibitions portraying the contribution made by the Soviets to the liberation of our country, are being organized in Poland.

A solemn concert took place in Warsaw's Wielki Theater. Jozef Czyrek, Moroslaw Milewski, Marian Wozniak, General Florian Siwicki, Henryk Bednarski, and Kazimierz Morawski were present. Also present was USSR Ambassador Aleksandr Aksyonov and Army General Afanasiy Shcheglov, representative of the commander in chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states to the Polish Army. In the auditorium were participants in the battles for national and social liberation -- World War II veterans, the men who brought to the homeland freedom and independence through the sacrifice of blood shed along the combat routes. With them were soldiers of the the Polish People's Army and of the Soviet Army. Among those present were workers from Warsaw factories, representatives of socio-political organizations, the world of learning and culture, the young, and inhabitants of the capital. Also present were representatives of the supreme party and state authorities and of the Patriotic National Rebirth Movement, members of the highest authorities of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, and delegations from the embassies of the socialist countries.

On behalf of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense, the floor was taken by Deputy Minister Lieutenant General Jozef Uzycki, chief of the Polish Army General Staff, who said that the Soviet Army, linked by brotherly alliance ties to the Polish Army and other armies of the socialist defense coalition, firmly guards security and vigilantly guards peace.

The next to speak was Lieutenant General Nikolay Lushnichenko, chief of the Political Directorate of the Northern Group of the Soviet Army. He stated that the Soviet Armed Forces, born out of Great October, have been serving the most just and humanitarian ideals for 66 years, the ideals of freedoms, peace, and socialism.

JASINSKI APPOINTED NEW DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER

LD271908 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers at the instance of the minister of national defense, has appointed Lieutenant General Dr Antoni Jasinski to the post of deputy minister of national defense.

RAKOWSKI ASSESSES POLITICAL OPPOSITION TO REFORM

LD272212 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2100 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: Today the National Culture Council met in the Royal Castle in Warsaw. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski delivered a speech during the session. He spoke about the political situation in Poland and also announced the intentions of the government in the sphere of culture, science, and education in 1984. Here are the most important excerpts of Deputy Rakowski's statement:

[Begin recording] During the past 3 years those who have defined themselves as the opposition against realist socialists have constituted a loud and vociferous group in the political life of the country. In their activity, calculated to create obstacles to the processes leading to the normalization of socioeconomic relations, they benefited and are still benefiting from the active support of anticommunist centers. Those, too, who, playing the part of strict moralists, do not, however, refuse support in hard currencies, exchanging it on the black market at a price that guarantees not a bad life are also among them.

A question has arisen how today, in the first months of the current year, one is to assess the opposition and its ability to raise the above mentioned obstacles. The structure of persons and groupings in the opposition was and is varied. Without going into details one ought to list first the opposition that originated in the radical trend of Solidarity. This trend is represented by the so-called Provisional Coordinating Committee, the occasional factory cells of the nonexistent trade union that still exist and are active, various small conspiratorial groups encompassing more than one factory, and also certain priests whose names are well known in Poland.

Another trend of the opposition is created by the persons belonging to artistic milieus. As far as the first group is concerned, it has based its presence and vitality in political life on the assumption that it will succeed in maintaining its influence on the masses and that it will drag them into an active and, at the same time, demonstrative and aggressive resistance to the policy of people's authority. For a dozen or so months the view prevailed in that trend of the oppositon that Jaruzelski's regime had no chances of survival. Life has destroyed these hopes. The Provisional Coordinating Committee today is a small, alienated group of conspirators. The scope of influence of the factory cells on the workers is declining too.

The opposition consisting of representatives of the artistic and academic milieus has seen its role in feeding the first group with fuel, that is with ideological and political arguments for the struggle against people's authority. This activity has to a large extent become senseless in view of the fiasco of the above-mentioned hopes.

Apart from this, it quickly became obvious that the opposition movement has nothing to offer, apart from hatred -- sometimes difficult to disguise -- to the people's authority and blind anti-Sovietism. One more pertinent comment: The opposition of which I am speaking has built its existence on the convinction that the West will continue to maintain the policy of isolating People's Poland, which in result will force the party and the Government to make ideological and political concessions and to depart from the platform presented to the Polish nation by the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation on 13 December.

These calculations also became a collection of wishful unfulfilled thinking. The attempt to permanently isolate Poland in Europe was from the very outset destined to be unsuccessful. We said this from the moment that President Reagan announced his program of restrictions. Recent visits by Western politicians to Warsaw demonstrate that the isolation barrier is breaking in many places, and will continue to break up. As a result of all these factors and situations the oppostion has found itself in a political wasteland. None of its hopes has been fulfilled. One can, of course, long continue to produce pamphlets that are politically and intellectually emply. One can write, as I have read in one of the bulletins, that we must assume that this year, too, the Soviet Union will not fall. One can get excited by various events, but these are delusional movements, pretending that they have something to say when in fact they have nothing to say.

The opposition grew on negation and is still feeding on it. It is unable to produce a positive program, because there is no more realistic program necessary for Poland than that which is currently being implemented by the party. This already is (?a myth).

We assume that in the second quarter of the year the Sejm will pass the law on culture. When the law is passed, the Ministry of Culture and Arts will supervise its implementation. We think that the law on the popularization of culture will be received with great satisfaction by those employed in this extremely important sphere of cultural life.

This year work will also continue on the preparation of the following draft laws: artistic institutions, cinematography, protection of the achievements of culture and museums, the honorary title "merit of national culture," and authorship laws. The draft law on artistic institutions is extremely important and badly needed and is at present at the stage of the so-called interministerial agreements and consultations are being held with the interested parties -- and there are many of them. Drafting of the law on cinematography is linked with implementation of the reform whose draft, worked out jointly by representatives of the authorities and cinematography was approved a few days ago by the Culture Commission of the Sejm and of the Central Committee. Its implementation means general change of organizational and economic principles according to which the production and popularization of film has been conducted so far.

The law on artistic institutions provides a legal definition of the borders of self-management and regulates the financial aspects of the activity of artistic institutions. The second important task is to draw up a program for the development of printing during the 1986-90 period, along with actions aimed at modernizing this industry. It is generally known among those concerned that the technical conditions of the printing industry is downright appalling. There are also temendous personnel difficulties: The draining away of employees and the thin trickle of young people coming into the printing profession are also connected with the unfavorable wage conditions. Lately the government adopted a decision to raise wages in the printing industry within the range that the state budget is currently able to permit itself. The situation in the printing industry is something of which we are well aware. The National Council of Culture has also made a statement on this issue. [end recording]

BRIEFS

ADN-PAP COOPERATION -- At a meeting in Warsaw on 6 February between Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and ADN General Director Guenter Poetschke, the role of information policies in strengthening socialism and the work for peace was stressed. At the meeting in which GDR Ambassador Horst Neubauer participated, Jan Glowczyk reported on the tasks of the mass media of the country in preparing for the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PPR. On the same day Guenter Poetschke and Janusz Roszkowski, editor in chief of PAP, signed an agreement on expanding cooperation in all fields of the news agencies' work. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Feb 84 p 2 AU]

OPREA HEADS DELEGATION IN PARIS ECONOMIC TALKS

AU271943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Paris AGERPRES 27/2/1984 -- The 13th session of the Joint Romanian-French Government Commission on Economic, Industrial, Technological and Scientific Cooperation started on February 27 in Paris.

The Romanian delegation is headed by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the joint commission, and the French one by Edith Cresson, minister of foreign trade and tourism, chairman for France of the commission. The heads of the two delegations evoked with satisfaction the evolution of the bilateral economic relations and assessed that every condition was at hand for the expansion of the commercial exchanges and economic, industrial, technological and scientific cooperation between France and Romania. They also expressed mutual wish for concretely contributing to seeking out new ways and means to step up the French-Romanian cooperation both on a bilateral plane and in third markets.

REVIEW: REFINERIES, CHEMICAL PLANTS BUILT ABROAD

AU201711 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1004 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/2/1984 -- Setting out from intergovernmental agreements and arrangements of economic, technical and industrial cooperation, Romania has been committed to building refineries, chemical and petrochemical units in various countries. More than 25 years ago the Romanian experts built the first unit in a series of such operations: the great 750,000 ton/year refinery of Gauhati, also the first industrial unit in the state-owned Indian sector. The Romanian side supplied the blueprints, delivered equipment and tools, and granted technical assistance for the construction, assembly and commissioning of the refinery. Further projects followed in India: The Barauli refinery, where the Romanian relevant industry exported two installations for the sulphur dioxide treatment of oil (300,000 tons each), and the complex for lubricating oil at the Haldi refinery (250,000 tons of fine oils annual capacity).

The cooperation between Romania and other countries in the field has kept developing: a refinery apt to process annually as much as 1.5 million tons of crude and a lubricating oil refinery processing 100,000 tons annually in Pakistan; the Zarqa refinery in Jordan (2,450,000 tons annually); the Baniyas refinery in Syria (six million tons); the Anatolia refinery in Turkey, (five million tons annually), etc.

In the construction of chemical and petrochemical units Romania cooperates with other countries by providing equipment, installations and components, granting technical assistance until the respective units are commissioned, and training the personnel of those countries. There have been materialized or are in the process important cooperation ventures with countries in Asia (India, Iran, Syria, Jordan, Turkey), in Africa (Egypt, Algeria, Guinea, Congo), Latin America (Argentina, Ecuador, Brazil), and in Europe (USSR, Czechoslovakia, GDR, Bulgaria). Romania built a sulphuric acid plant in Samsun, Turkey, with a 215,000 ton annually capacity, and another at Abu Za'bal, Egypt - 100,000 tons capacity, both of them using suphur for raw material, an ammonia ash and caustic mill (60,000 tons annually) at Shiraz in Iran, and another (100,000 tons annually) at Al Maks, in Egypt. A great complex for phosphate fertilizers at Homs, Syria, consisting of an installation for production of treble superphosphate (450,000 tons annually), an installation for phosphoric acid (165,000 tons annually), an installation for sulphuric acid (560,000 tons annually), an installation for aluminium flouride (3,000 tons annually), a chlorosulphonic acid plant (1,500 tons yearly) at Abu Za'bal, in Egypt, etc.

At the same time the Romanian relevant industry -- currently over 20 Romanian enterprises are specializing in production of equipment, installations and tools for refineries, the chemical and petrochemical industries -- have delivered to partners in the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Iran, Pakistan, Bulgaria, Turkey, Syria, GDR and other countries a series of complex pieces of equipment (heat exchangers, ammonia synthesis towers, vacuum and high-pressure towers, accelerators, gas producers, air coolers, etc).

Over nearly two decades and a half of cooperation with partners in tens of countries, Romania has helped building units in the fields of oil refining, chemistry and petrochemistry, delivered complex pieces of equipment, and her turnover went up nearly 40 fold.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN TU DELEGATION VISITS -- A delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions led by Comrade Petur Byulgerov, alternate member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, concluded its visit to Romania on 10 February 1984. The Bulgarian trade union delegation had talks with a delegation of the Central Council of the Trade Union Confederation of Romania led by Comrade Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council. The visit in Romania of the Bulgarian trade union delegation brought about a useful exchange of experience and information concerning the trade union's contribution to the implementation concerning of the tasks of construction of socialist society in Romania and Bulgaria, to promoting the policy of peace and cooperation between the two countries. During its visit in Romania, the delegation paid a visit to economic units and social-cultural establishments in Bucharest and Brasov. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Feb 84 p 5 AU]

REPORTAGE ON ZARKOVIC-LED DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

For Soviet and Yugoslav reportage on the 4-day visit to Moscow by a Yugoslav delegation led by Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SRFY Presidency, and including Lazar Mojsov federal secretary for foreign affairs, Jon Srbovan, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Milojko Drulovic, SRFY ambassador to Moscow, and for reportage on the talks held with the Soviet delegation led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, see the Eastern Europe section of the 28 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SPILJAK CONCLUDES EGYPT VISIT; STATEMENT ISSUED

Addresses Yugoslavs on Economy

LD271546 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1014 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 27 Feb (TANJUG) -- All the speculation in the world that without Tito Yugoslavia would not be able to continue to adhere to its independent and nonaligned policy has been proved wrong. Practice shows that even without Tito Yugoslavia has continued to pursue his policy. This was stated by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, during a meeting with Yugoslav citizens who live and work in Egypt, at the end of his 2-day official and friendly visit to that country.

Mika Spiljak said that the world had also expected a "crash" in the economic field. These expectations, Spiljak said, were fueled by our foreign debts. However, when last year we unanimously decided that the National Bank should take over all the obligations to foreign countries and that obligations to foreign countries should come first, this was seen as a sensation in many of the world's banking and political circles.

We have met our international obligations to the last dollar, Spiljak said. We have paid both the interest rate and what was due on capital and have reduced short-term credits by $600,000. We have set aside more than $3 billion from our current accumulation. This has fundamentally raised Yugoslavia's prestige and has powerfully echoed throughout the world, Spiljak said. We must now continue along this same road, because the results can be seen already -- business banks in the world have started opening their doors to our work organizations, and readiness is being shown to conclude direct arrangements, Mika Spiljak said.

According to the president of the SFRY Presidency, this is only the beginning of recovery and resolving our economy's difficulties. The country now faces a major problem: reducing the high rate of inflation, unblocking "frozen" prices, and restructuring the economy. According to Spiljak, inflation will be the most difficult problem. As far as prices are concerned, instruments must be found to unblock them. The problem, however, is that there is fear that a general rise in prices could follow. This is why we are trying to solve this by mean of appropriate instruments, Mika Spiljak said.

Departs Egypt for YAR

LD271120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0918 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 27 Feb (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, left Cairo this morning after a 2-day official and friendly visit to Egypt. Before leaving, Mika Spiljak again met Husni Mubarak, Egyptian president, during a working breakfast and had a long conversation with him.

Asked for a statement on the visit, Mika Spiljak said that one could speak about it only in superlatives. "The 2-day talks were exceptionally extensive. We are leaving Egypt very pleased, because we reached accord easily and successfully on numerous issues on which our views are quite close," Spiljak said.

The president of the Presidency said that the visit opened up broad prospects for the speedier development of relations in all fields, especially economic. We must organize ourselves really well at home to be up to what is expected from us here, Spiljak said.

After an exceptionally cordial and friendly send-off, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and the members of the delegation left Cairo for a 2-day official visit to the Yemen Arab Republic.

Joint Communique

LD271955 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 27 Feb 84

["Yugoslav-Egyptian Joint Communique" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Cairo, 27 Feb (TANJUG) -- In response to an invitation by Muhammad Husni Mubarak, the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mika Spiljak, the president of the SFRY Presidency, paid an official and cordial visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt from 25 to 27 February 1984.

During the discussions which they held among themselves and together with their assistants, Presidents Mubarak and Spiljak reviewed the progress of Egyptian-Yugoslav relations since the two presidents' meeting in Belgrade in June 1983. They expressed their satisfaction with the positive continuation of these traditional relations and friendship and fruitful cooperation in the political, economic, technological, scientific, and cultural spheres. They agreed to benefit from the available resources to develop and to expand the horizons of these relations.

The two sides held extensive talks in an atmosphere of openness and understanding consistent with the relations between the two friendly countries, which are both members of the Nonaligned Movement.

The two sides express their satisfaction over the renewal of the trilateral agreement for economic cooperation between Egypt, Yugoslavia, and India. They express their hope that an additional list of products will be included in this agreement -- a matter to be discussed in Cairo next March. The agreement will provide for an increase in economic cooperation and may serve as an example of successful cooperation between nonaligned countries.

The two sides have exchanged views on the grave and intricate international situation which is characterized by serious crises which affect international peace and security. The two presidents express their conviction that the Nonaligned Movement should continue its efforts aiming at overcoming the current grave developments. The role of the Nonaligned Movement in international relations should be strengthened and promoted.

The Nonaligned Movement should use its independence from the blocs to assume its historic role in carrying out the resolutions of the Seventh [Nonaligned] Summit Conference -- resolutions pertaining to peace, security, independence, and development of every country as well as those pertaining to the discontinuation of the arms race and the establishment of a more equitable international economic order.

The two sides underline the grave turn which international economic relations have taken, particularly the difficult situation faced by the developing countries -- a situation the gravity of which is accentuated by the international economic crisis. The two sides warn that such a negative trend, and the repercussions it may have, represent a threat to the independence, sovereignty, and domestic development of the nonaligned and developing countries.

In this respect, Egypt and the SFRY beseech all the developed countries to respond in an objective manner to the nonaligned and developing countries' call for an early start of international talks aimed at establishing the new international economic order.

Having thoroughly scrutinized the Middle East situation, the two presidents express their deep concern over the continuation of tension and conflicts in the area. They reiterate that the establishment of an overall, just, and lasting peace in the Middle East must be based on the complete Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the recognition of the national, legitimate, and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people -- under the leadership of the PLO, its sole legitimate representative -- which include the right to self-determination and a state of their own on their land.

Out of deep concern over the escalation of tension in Lebanon, the two sides support the prompt and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon as a first step toward Lebanon's restoration of its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. Such a step will pave the way for the Lebanese people to settle their problems on their own and on the basis of national conciliation and unity.

Presidents Mubarak and Spiljak express their concern over the escalation of the war between Iraq and Iran, which is causing huge losses in life and big material losses. They demand the immediate halting of the military operations and the start of negotiations to find solutions to the pending issues between the two neighboring states that are members of the Nonaligned Movement on the basis of full and accurate respect for national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and on the basis of noninterference in domestic affairs and consideration for the just interests and rights of both sides.

While appealing to the international community to shoulder its responsibility toward putting an immediate end to this war, the presidents express their support for the new mediation efforts, particularly those exerted by the nonaligned states, to achieve a peaceful solution based on the UN Charter and the policies of nonalignment.

The two sides express their determination to forge ahead with continuous contacts aimed at holding consultations on the Middle East developments and ways and means, both bilateral and through the Nonaligned Movement, to establish peace in the area.

After reviewing the situation in Africa, the two sides express their support for the efforts exerted by the African states to bolster and to strengthen the OAU and to increase its effectiveness in its capacity as an indispensable factor in solving the current crisis, development problems, and relations among the African states. The two sides further express their full support for the hopes of the African states to strengthen their independence and security and to achieve economic and social development.

The two presidents stress the urgent need to quickly find a way which would lead to the independence of Namibia and to the safeguarding of the rights of its people so that they may be able to determine freely the course of their progress in full conformity with UN resolutions.

The two sides reassert the need to turn the Mediterranean area into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation devoid of confrontations and conflicts in harmony with the spirit of the UN resolutions and the Nonaligned Movement's stances on this issue.

The two sides emphasize the great importance of the high-level meetings between Egypt and Yugoslavia, which have given a new impetus and dimensions for expanding the scope of cooperation between the two states and have contributed to the strengthening of the role which the Nonaligned Movement is performing and to the cause of peace in the Middle East conflict, Europe, and all other parts of the world. The president of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the president of the SFRY Presidency express their satisfaction with the new meeting held between Egypt and Yugoslavia on the highest level and with the discussions held and understanding reached. This understanding is considered a contribution to the consolidation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Mika Spiljak, the president of the SFRY Presidency, expresses his gratitude to the government and people of the Arab Republic of Egypt for the warm and generous hospitality accorded to him and members of the delegation accompanying him during their friendly visit to Egypt. Mika Spiljak, the president of the SFRY Presidency, has invited Husni Mubarak, the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation has been accepted, and an agreement on the date will be reached.

Egyptian Reportage

For Cairo coverage of the visit to Egypt by President Mika Spiljak and his accompanying delegation, including his meetings with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and speeches made at a state banquet in honor of the visit, see the Egypt section of the 27 February Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

SPILJAK ARRIVES IN YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

LD272207 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Excerpts] San'a', 27 Feb (TANJUG) -- The capital of the Yemen Arab Republic this afternoon provided a festive welcome for President of the SFRY Presidency Mika Spiljak and members of the Yugoslav delegation who will stay here for 2 days on an official and friendly visit. At the airport, Mika Spiljak and other guests from Yugoslavia were welcomed by the head of state, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, senior political personalities of the Yemen Arab Republic, and members of the diplomatic corps.

In official Yemeni circles the visit by the president of the SFRY Presidency is assessed as having exceptional political significance for that country. It is stressed that the visit will be a crucial point in relations between Yugoslavia and the Yemen Arab Republic which, in any case, have been traditionally good from the very beginning of the establishment of the Nonaligned Movement. Yugoslav stands, in particular toward the Arab world and the PLO, are stressed and held in high esteem.

DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOR VISIT TO INDIA

LD271125 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Feb (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, left this morning for an official and friendly visit to the Republic of India at the head of a delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army.

During his stay in that friendly and nonaligned country, Admiral Mamula will visit several units and establishments of the Indian Armed Forces and will hold talks with high-ranking military leaders.

At the airport in Batajnica, Admiral Mamula and the members of the delegation were seen off by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Colonel General Predrag Djuric; Lieutenant Colonel General Slobodan Alagic; Lieutenant Colonel General Svetislav Popovic; and Rear Admiral Zvonimir Kostic. Also present was Jagdish Rudraya Hiremath, Indian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

LCY, SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY HOLD TALKS IN BELGRADE

LD272307 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1837 GMT 27 Feb 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, February 27 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Syrian Ba'th Party have stressed the significance and role of the Nonaligned Movement in solving international problems and asserted their countries' resolve to contribute to strengthening the movement's action capability.

The above was noted in the talks today, Monday, between LCY Presidency members Dusan Dragosavac and Petar Matic and a Syrian Ba'th Arab Socialist Party delegation headed by National Command Assistant Secretary-General 'Abdallah al-Ahmar. The Syrian Ba'th party delegation is on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY.

Mutual concern over the development of the international situation was expressed on the need for the engagement of all peaceful, progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for relaxation of world tensions was emphasized.

The two sides particularly pointed out the dangerous development of the Middle East situation which hinders efforts to finding a basis for a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to a crisis the essence of which is the Palestinian question.

Israel's aggressive policy in Lebanon was condemned in the talks and the significance of preserving Lebanon's national unity, independence and territorial integrity pointed to. A speedy and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces from Lebanan was emphasized as essential.

The development of cooperation between the LCY and the Syrian Ba'th Party was mutually assessed as satisfactory as was readiness for its further promotion. The possibilities for developing all-round bilateral cooperation, particularly economic, was discussed. The two sides' talks also included developments in workers' and other progressive movements in the world.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH GREECE SIGNED

NC271848 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Yugoslavia will approve a considerable increase in the number of licenses for Greek trucks which transit Yugoslavia. A regular bus service between Athens and Belgrade is also being introduced, while a new border exit/entry post will be established at Doiran.

This is a provision in the protocol on economic, industrial, and technical cooperation between the two countries, which was signed in Belgrade during the visit of Alternate National Economy Minister Vaitsos. The protocol also notes the industrial fields in which cooperation between the two countries is possible.

ETHNIC INTOLERANCE IN BULGARIA, GREECE DEPICTED

AU272132 [Editorial Report] Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian on 19 February on page 4 carries a 1,200-word report from Sofia on continued Bulgarian claims to appropriate Macedonian history, and a 1,000-word report from Athens on how Greece does not recognize any national minorities except the Gypsies.

In his report datelined "Sofia, February," permanent correspondent Dusko Malevski says that "every occasion that can be used by propaganda as an occasion for appropriating Macedonian history is fully used. The anniversaries of notable Macedonian educators are regularly used as a suitable occasion for presenting, who knows how many times, their work as Bulgarian and for not recognizing the Macedonian nation, all this in the service of great-Bulgaria positions. Little time elapses between articles appearing in the press which openly manifest such appropriations. Not even theater programs are without performances displaying this spirit."

Malevski cites the latest issue of the Bulgarian IZVESTIYA, annex to VOENNO-ISTORICHESKI SBORNIK, which is devoted to the Balkan wars and includes an article by General Kiril Kosev, who is described as "until recently head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian Army." The articles in IZVESTIYA are said to display "an exaggerated patriotic fervor" and to refer to "millions of Bulgarians in Macedonia."

Permanent correspondent Zlatko Blajer, in his report datelined "Athens, February," states that "national minorities do not exist for the Greek state organs and political structures. Just as in some other Balkan countries, this question has been removed from the agenda as 'nonexistent,' period. There are Greeks all over the world, but (except for foreigners) there are no non-Greeks in Greece! A person with Greek citizenship is a Greek and only a Greek. There are, for instance, Greek ethnic communities in North Epirus (Albania), Istanbul, the United States, Canada, or Austria, with the citizenship of these countries, but -- if it has to be mentioned -- for official Greece the Macedonians here are only 'Greeks-Slavophones' and the Turks from Thrace are 'Greeks of Muslim religion speaking Turkish.'

"The only ones who have the 'privilege' of being nationally differentiated are Greek Romanies. We say 'privilege,' because they are referred to as Gypsies in speech and in writing only when they are to be distinguished from 'honorable citizens,' most frequently in reports on thefts, brawls, tramps, and in general in 'black chronicles' in newspapers."

Blajer says that the number of Gypsies in Greece is said to be between 80,000 and 100,000, but the Greek Federation of Gypsies claims there are about 250,000. Blajer then discusses Greek discrimination against the Gypsies.

VOJVODINA LC VIEWS ALBANIAN, OTHER NATIONALISMS

AU231256 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Feb 84 p 3

[V. Gulan and Z. Serences report on session of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee held on 15 February]

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 15 February -- Nationalists Are Rearing Their Heads

During the discussion on the activities of the Vojvodina LC in fulfilling the tasks emanating from "Political Platform for LCY Actions in Developing Socialist Self-Management, Brotherhood, Unity, and Togetherness in Kosovo," it was noted that after the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo the activities of antisocialist and antiself-managing forces and primarily nationalist forces became more noticeable also in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

According to the relevant report prepared for this session, the Serbian nationalists blame the socialist self-managing system for everything, maintain that the Kosovo events reflect an "incorrect solution of intranational relations," and point out that Kosovo "has been lost for Yugoslavia and that all members of the Albanian nationality are nationalists and irredentists."

Some individual Hungarian nationalists also talk about a reduction in the number of members of the Hungarian nationality in Vojvodina, something that is explained by an "assimilation" of Hungarians. Croatian nationalism wears the cloak of the Catholic Church which is appearing in the role of "protector" of the cultural and other values of Croatians in Vojvodina and working to divide the peoples and nationalities living here. At the same time, some individual Romanian nationalists have expressed their approval of the counterrevolutionary demands of the Albanian nationalists.

"Even though the organizations of associated labor have made significant progress in establishing ties with Kosovo, the possibilities in this sphere are still considerably greater, but these processes must be considerably accelerated and the administrative procedures connected with them must be reduced," Sreta Stajic, secretary of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium said.

During the discussion, in which Milan Mali, Snezana Cvetkovic, Pal Benak, and Marija Zvekic Miskolci participated, it was pointed out that even more concrete actions should be undertaken to fulfill the tasks emanating from the platform.

Contacts

Prior to the Kosovo demonstrations there were no significant actions from the positions of Albanian nationalism in Vojvodina. A majority of about 6,000 Albanians living in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina according to the estimates (according to the latest census, there were 3,795 of them) [figures as published] denounced the counterrevolutionary events, one part of them adopted a passive attitude, but some hostile actions and statements were also recorded that supported the nationalist and irredentist views.

It was noticed that the Albanian nationalists in Vojvodina were meeting in some individual apartments to listen to Tirana Radio broadcasts. There are also contacts between the individuals of Albanian nationality in Vojvodina and the representatives of the Embassy of the People's Socialst REpublic of Albania in Belgrade.

BRIEFS

VOJVODINA SCIENCE ACADEMY OFFICIALS -- Novi Sad, 22 Feb (TANJUG) -- Prof Dr Slavko Borojevic, full member of the Vojvodina Academy of Sciences and Arts, was elected president of the Presidium of the Vojvodina Academy of Sciences and Arts, while writer Aleksandar Tisma, corresponding member of the academy, was elected secretary. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jan 84 p 12 AU]